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The History

of the

Delhi Municipality

1863—1921

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Compiled by

RAI SAHIB MADHO PERSHAD

Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner

DELHI

1921
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THE HON. MR. C. A. BARRON

CSI., C.I.E., F.R.G.S., I.C.S.

Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, Delhi

This edition is, with much respect, dedicated by his
very obedient servant

MADHO PERSHAD



THE HON'BLE MR. C. A. BARRON, C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.G.S., I.C.S.,
Chief Commissioner, Lohki Province.



PREFACE.

I was nominated a member of the Delhi Municipality on March 25th, 1918, and it was some time after this that in the course of a discussion in the Committee regarding City Improvements I was struck with the idea of compiling a book which might show how this body gradually brought this town to its present stage of improvement in spite of the many financial and other difficulties it laboured under. I at once set myself about maturing my plans to give my idea a material shape but it was a long time before I could actually take the work in hand. I approached LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. BEADON, C.I.E., I.A., Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, from 1912 to 1919, and explained my scheme to him. He very much appreciated my idea and helped me materially by very kindly putting all the old Municipal records at my disposal.

I also made up my mind to furnish this book with the photos of all the past members and of the buildings erected with Municipal funds. I am, however, sorry to say that in spite of my greatest efforts I have not been able to secure photos of a large number of the old members.

In this connection I must not forget to express my deep indebtedness to the late Deputy Commissioner and President MR. H. A. SMITH, I.C.S., for the interest which he exhibited in this work by obtaining photos of many old Deputy Commissioners from the Punjab Government.

I am much indebted to L. GIRDHAR LAL, Municipal Tahsildar, for the assistance he gave me in procuring the old records of the Municipality for the completion of my work. I also thank SYED MOHD. AHMAD, Translator, for his hard and good work.

MADHO PERSHAD, RAI SAHIB,
*Honorary Magistrate and
Municipal Commissioner, Delhi.*

DELHI :

1921

ERRATA.

- Page 6, line 7, *for* “ complication ” *read* “ publication ”.
- „ 12, „ 3, *for* “ received from ” *read* “ received for ”.
- „ 20, „ 17, *for* “ part ” *read* “ fact ”.
- „ 74, „ 4, *for* “ Rs. 1,25,000 ” *read* “ Rs. 12,50,000 ”.
- „ 99, „ 32, *for* “ house for house ” *read* “ house to house ”.
- „ 129, „ 17, *for* “ budgeted ” *read* “ budgetted ”.
- „ 137, „ 28, *for* “ allotted ” *read* “ allotted ”.



A SHORT HISTORY OF DELHI.

—:O:—

The present city of Delhi, or more properly speaking, the city of Shahjahanabad, was built by the Emperor Shahjahan, that great master builder, just 270 years ago, having been completed in 1650 ; in 1636 the royal palace was commenced and finished about 10 years later, when the city walls and the Jama Masjid were taken in hand.

Shahjahan was not permitted to enjoy many years in his beautiful new city and palace, for before all his magnificent building schemes had been completed he fell ill. He was carried away to Agra by his elder son, Dara Sikoh, and was there held in captivity, the throne being usurped by his brilliant younger son, Aurengzeb. The new Emperor made Delhi his head quarters for 20 years, after which he left it never to return. He died at Ahmadnagar in 1707.

From the death of Aurengzeb began the rapid decline of the Mugul Empire, and in the struggles of the following century Delhi suffered much and often. Bahadar Shah, Jahandar Shah and Farrukhsiyar followed one another in quick succession. In 1739, the Persian Nadir Shah entered the city in triumph. On the second day after his entry a report was spread that Nadir Shah was dead, and the Indians, encouraged by the rumour, fell upon the Persian sentries, murdering many of them. Nadir Shah, after vainly attempting to stay the tumult, at last gave the order for a general massacre. This episode is one of the saddest in the history of the city and the deed one of the most brutally tragic of an age when cruel deeds were the rule rather than the exception. "It was on the morning of the first day of March in the year 1739," says the historian, "that an order went forth from the Persian Emperor for the slaughter of the inhabitants. The city was set on fire in several places, and was soon involved in one scene of destruction, blood and terror, and though the massacre was at last stayed it was only to be succeeded by systematic extortion and plunder. Contributions were levied upon all, rich and poor alike, and extorted by every species of



cruelty. Sleep and rest forsook the city. It was before a general massacre, but now the murder of individuals. The city lay exhausted, deserted, ruined; and not till long after Nadir Shah was gone did the court awake, as it were, from a lethargy."

Our concern at present is only with the Capital; and it must suffice to say that before the final disruption of the Empire in 1760, the unhappy city was first devastated by a civil-war carried on for six months by daily combats in her streets; was twice sacked by Ahmad Shah Durrani, when all the horrors of Nadir Shah's invasion were repeated, and lastly, what the Persian and the Afghan had left, was seized by the rapacious Mahrattas. Alamgir II, the last real Emperor, was murdered in 1759, and then followed a period of unexampled confusion. Shah Alam, an exile from his capital, assumed the empty name of king, but Delhi was a prey alternately to the Durrani and the Mahratta. At last the latter gained the day, and restored Shah Alam to his capital in 1771. Reading the history of that black period one is inclined to marvel that not even a remnant of the once all powerful Empire and semblance of its former glory remained at the time of Lord Lake's victory over the Mahrattas in 1803, when he rescued Shah Alam II and saved the Empire from total destruction.

Delhi was once more attacked by a Mahratta army under Holkar in 1804, after the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson; but was gallantly defended by a small force under Colonel Ochterlony, the British Resident, who successfully held out against overwhelming numbers for eight days, until relieved by Lord Lake.

Holkar retreated and from this date a new epoch in the history of Delhi began. The palace remained under the immediate rule of the king, but the city, together with the Delhi territory, passed under British Administration, and enjoyed a long immunity from war and bloodshed. For 53 years nothing occurred to disturb the peace and prosperity which reigned there. At length, however, the calm was rudely broken upon by the stormy events of 1857.

On the evening of May 10th, occurred the mutiny at Meerut, and on the morning of the 11th, the mutinous troopers had crossed the Jamna and stood clamouring for admittance below the palace wall. Finding the Calcutta Gate* which was nearest to the river crossing

* The old Calcutta Gate no longer exists. It was destroyed in the construction of the Railway.

closed, the troopers doubled back towards the south, and found an entrance at the Raj Ghat Gate in Darya Ganj. The palace was occupied by crowds of troops and the whole city thrown into a ferment of confusion. At this time almost all the civil and non-official residents of the station had their houses within the city wall, and fell an easy prey to the insurgents. The troopers from Meerut, joined by the roughs of the city, carried murder and rapine into every house.

Soon, too, the infantry from Meerut arrived, and by 8 o'clock the mutineers were sole masters of every yard within the city walls, except the magazine and the main-guard just within the Kashmere Gate.

Meanwhile the news reached the cantonment beyond the ridge that overlooks the city. The troops in the station were entirely native, three regiments of native infantry, the 38th, the 54th, and the 74th, and a battery of native artillery. These had already in their hearts cast in their lot with the mutineers, who were then appearing on the scene. Ordered to fire on the insurgents, they responded only by insulting sneers. Several European officers were cut down either by the insurgent troopers or by men of their own regiments and when the artillery officers entered the gate a few minutes later, they found the traces of the conflict in the dead bodies of their comrades. The insurgents, alarmed by the report of the approach of guns, had dispersed, followed by the greater portion of the 54th.

The magazine stood half way between the palace and the main-guard. It was under the charge of Lieutenant Willoughby, with whom were associated Lieutenants Forrest and Raynor and six European Conductors and Commissariat Sergeants. About mid-day an explosion was heard at the main-guard, which shook the building to its foundation. It was the powder magazine fired by Willoughby and his companions when further defence seemed hopeless.

All day long the Sepoys in the Cantonment, as well as at the main-guard, had been hovering on the brink of open mutiny, and restrained only by the fear of the white regiments which were expected every moment to arrive from Meerut. But the day wore



on, and no white regiment arrived, and at last the cloak was thrown off. The massacre at the main-guard was begun by a murderous volley from the 38th, fired into the midst of the English Officers and fugitives from the city, among whom were several ladies. Before evening the Sepoys had thrown off all semblance of allegiance. The ladies and children were for a time collected in the Flag Staff on the summit of the Ridge; but when the remaining guns were seized by the mutinous Sepoys, and it became impossible to hold together even those who were inclined to remain faithful no resource remained but flight. All through that night and the following days the fugitives toiled on. To some the villagers gave help: others they despoiled. Many perished miserably on the road, or, unable to proceed, fell a prey to marauding bands of robbers.

A short month later, on June 8th, was fought the battle of Badli-ki Sarai, and that same evening the avenging British Force, sweeping the mutineers from their old cantonment and the Subzimandi Bazar, encamped upon the Ridge that overlooks the city. For three long months it dragged on, the "DELHI FIELD FORCE" besieged upon the Ridge rather than besieging, and the communication between the city and outside being cut off, except on the north. At length, the heavy guns arriving, it was determined to carry the city by assault. The first of the heavy batteries opened fire on September 8th, and on the morning of the 14th, the British Force, seven thousand (7,000) men in all advanced to storm the walls defended by 60,000 mutineers. The four points of attack were the Kashmere Bastion, the Water Bastion, the Kashmere Gate and the Lahorie Gate.

The attacking force had now entered the city, and day by day it was gradually cleared of the rebels; on the 16th September the magazine (now the Post Office) was stormed by Her Majesty's 61st regiment with some Punjabis and Blochies under Colonel Deacon. On the 17th the Delhi Bank house was carried and on the 19th the line of the communication between the magazine and the Kabul Gate was completed and in a few days more the whole city was cleared of the rebels and the Capital of the Moghuls was in our hand, never again to be given up to the pageant sovereign, who had exercised his dominion therein for so long.



The loss, however, was very heavy. On that famous 14th of September, 66 Officers and 1,104 men were counted among the killed and wounded. Foremost on the fatal list stands the famous name of General John Nicholson. Leading on his men to attack the breast work, he fell mortally wounded by a musket ball. He was carried to the rear, his column falling back to the Kabul Gate, but he lived to hear of the complete success of the whole attack. After lingering on for a few days he breathed his last.

The King and several members of the Royal Family on the flight of the mutineers, took refuge at Humayun's tomb. Here, on September 21st, they surrendered to Major Hodson who with his own hand, in order to avoid a rescue, shot the young princes down. The King, Bahadur Shah, was brought into Delhi and tried before a Military Commission. He was removed to Rangoon where he died, a pensioner of the British Government, on October 7th, 1862.

Delhi, thus reconquered, remained for some time under Military Authority and owing to the murders of several European soldiers who struggled from the line, the whole population was shortly afterwards expelled. The order of expulsion was afterwards modified, Hindoos being generally admitted but Muhammadans still rigorously excluded. This was the state of affairs when, on January 11th, 1858, the city was made over to the Civil Authority. In July 1858, Civil Courts were re-opened and the city gradually resumed its wonted appearance. But even to the present day, the shattered walls of the Kashmere Gate and the Bastions of the northern face of the city bear visible testimony to the severity of the cannonade of September 1857. The Cantonments were constituted in 1859.

The Delhi division was transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab by a resolution of the Governor-General in the Home Department, dated 9th February 1858. By an order of the Governor-General, dated December 29th, 1859, the houses of the Muhammadans which had been confiscated were restored to them.

The Act XXVI of 1850 was declared to be in force in Delhi by Punjab Government notification No. 2374, dated 13th December 1862.



Delhi appears already at that time to have been a sort of Municipality. At any rate in a letter, dated 26th August 1862, the Commissioner of Delhi was asked whether any publicity was given to the proceedings of the Municipal Committee of Delhi and if so what practice was followed. The reply of the Deputy Commissioner, dated 15th September 1862, mentions 50 copies of a vernacular compilation summarising the proceedings as being struck off at the expense of the Municipal fund.

1863



Colonel G. W. Hamilton,
Commissioner.



Mr. F. H. Cooper, C.B.,
Deputy Commissioner.

MEMBERS :

Col. G. W. Hamilton, Commissioner.	Mr. W. H. Marshall, Hony. Secretary.
Mr. Thornton, Chief Magistrate.	Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., Brigadier.
Mr. F. H. Cooper, Dy. Commissioner.	L. Chhunna Mal.
Mr. I. C. Parry.	L. Mahesh Das.
Mr. Wagentreber.	Rao Umed Singh.
Dr. Smith, Civil Surgeon.	Lala Sahib Singh.
Capt. Whish	Dewan Inamullah Khan.
Major Howard } C. J. Magistrate.	Shaikh Mahbub Bakhsh.
Mr. D. Gruyther.	Shaikh Vilayat Husain Khan.
Mr. Campbell, Executive Engineer.	

The Municipality came into being in February 1863. On April 23rd, 1863, a kind of constituent assembly under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. F. H. Cooper, C.B., held its first meeting and proceeded to frame bye-laws which were to supplement Section 34 of the Police Act of 1861.

This assembly besides the Deputy Commissioner consisted of 3 Europeans, Mr. Parry, Mr. Wagentreber and Mr. Marshall and 7 Indian Members, Rao Umed Singh, L. Chhunna Mal, Lala Mahesh Das, L. Sahib Singh, Dewan Inamullah Khan, Shaikh Mahbub Bakhsh and Shaikh Vilayat Husain.

They appointed a Sub Committee of (1) The Deputy Commissioner, (2) Mr. I. C. Parry, (3) Mr. W. H. Marshall, (4) L. Chhunna Mal, (5) Lala Mahesh Das, (6) L. Sahib Singh and (7) Khan Mahbub Bakhsh, to revise the existing establishment and carry on the practical working duties of the Municipal Committee.

On June 1st, 1863, the first meeting of the General Committee was held with Col. Hamilton, the Commissioner in the chair. Although the existing Municipal arrangements and taxation of this town commenced from the beginning of the year under report they were not mentioned nor was the commission organised till 1863.

During the year under report the Commissioners renewed many roads and repaired several kutchra roads in the city. Many drains and sewers were thoroughly opened out, cleared and repaired. Most of them had been entirely choked up and had not been cleared for about 20 years.

A large number of public latrines in various parts of the city were constructed and a number of gutters and water spouts were altered where they were inconvenient. Nuisances of various kinds were removed, among others the following may particularly be mentioned:—



Mr. T. H. Thornton, 1863—64.

1. Jhanps, Chapars and encroachments on public lands were removed and their erection prohibited.

2. Large deposits and accumulation of offal and filth at the Ajmere and Turkman Gates were cleared away.

3. The constructions of new privies with trap doors opening into public streets was forbidden.

4. The reconstructions of dilapidated houses and walls endangering the lives of occupants or passers by was insisted upon.

A branch dispensary was opened in the Sudder Bazar and an Indian Hakim was entertained to meet the wants of those classes, who, though poor, have no faith in English medicines and preferred

a native doctor. A hospital for women was also opened under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon in a retired part of the town.

The cremation ground was removed to a site less objectionable on sanitary grounds and certain burial places in the vicinity of the Civil Station were closed. All burials within 500 yards of the city walls were prohibited.

A system of registration of births and deaths was introduced by a resolution of the General Meeting held on 6th July, and it was resolved that the penalty of Rs. 5, which was levied by a resolution of the sub committee on June 25th, be abolished and that Muhalla sweepers be bound down to report, within 24 hours, all births and



Diwan Inamullah Khan,
1863—68.

deaths within their respective beats and that an order be passed that no fees be given them till such report has been made. The sweepers were to be held responsible and in default punished by loss of their appointments. It was further resolved that for the next three months, relatives be called upon to report all deaths and births at the Municipal Office, within four days, with a view to testing the correctness of the sweepers' reports. This registration during the year under review was confined to the city, but was afterwards extended to the suburbs.

The sum of Rs. 4,000 was contributed towards the institute building (now called the Town Hall) in addition to previous contributions from the Municipal Funds, making a total of Rs. 30,000.

The Committee took a great interest in the Lahore Exhibition and did their best to encourage the transmission of articles by undertaking to pay the cost of transit to and from Lahore. They further contributed Rs. 200 to the prize fund and Rs. 400 to the general fund.

The Committee stopped indiscriminate bathing of sexes at the Ghats and provided separate Ghats for men and women.

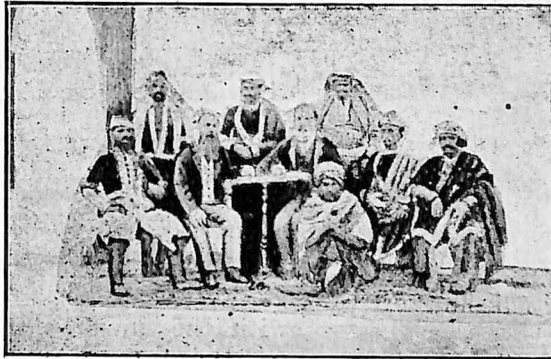
Meetings of the Executive Committee were held once a week and latterly three Indian members of the Committee met three times a week for the disposal of current business. In all 456 petitions were disposed of during the year from the 15th April to 31st December. The bye-laws worked well and the octroi duties were devised. Many important works of public utility were contemplated, such as the lighting of the principal thoroughfares of the streets with kerosene oil lamps and the planting of trees in the Chandni Chowk.

The improving of the Jumna River channel, the erection of a general hospital and a vegetable market were also under consideration. But the efforts of the Committee were limited for want of funds and the fact that they had to pay no less than 50 per cent of their income towards the cost of the City Police alone.

The income for the year from January to December 1863 was Rs. 98,276.

1864-69

I shall deal with the next six years (from January 1864 to December 1869) collectively, for were I to deal with each year separately, I would have to repeat nearly the same thing, over and over again, which I have no intention of doing.



MEMBERS :

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Rao Omed Singh. | 1. Col. Hamilton, Commissioner. |
| 2. L. Chhunna Mall, | 2. Mr. I. C. Parry. |
| *3. L. Mahesh Das. | 3. Mr. Campbell. |
| †4. L. Sahib Singh. | 4. Dr. Smith. |
| 5. Diwan Inamullah Khan. | 5. Major Whish. |
| ‡6. Sh. Mahbub Bakhsh. | 6. Mr. Gruyther. |
| 7. Sh. Vilayat Husain. | 7. Brigadier-Genl. Errington Maxwell, C.B. |
| 8. Nawab Saheb Uddin Khan. | 8. Mr. F. H. Thornton. |
| 9. Najaf Khan, Tahsildar. | 9. Dr. Taylor, Offg. Civil Surgeon. |
| 10. L. Ajodhiya Pershad. | 10. Captain Milleth, D. S. P. |
| §11. L. Omrao Singh. | 11. Mr. Rattigan, Secretary, Local Fund. |
| | 12. Dr. Penney. |

During these years much was done towards the improvement of the town. Many roads were repaired, drains cleared and new drains constructed where necessary. The wells throughout the city were cleaned. The city ditch was also not neglected as it required cleaning very badly.

* Lala Mahesh Das was made a Rai in 1869.

† Lala Sahib Singh was made a Rai in 1869 and a Rai Bahadur in 1876.

‡ Sh. Mahbub Bakhsh was made a Khan Bahadur in 1880.

§ L. Omrao Singh was made a Rai in 1876.

The Government was requested to give grants for making new roads and a grant of Rs. 3,538 was received from completion of the Queen's Road.



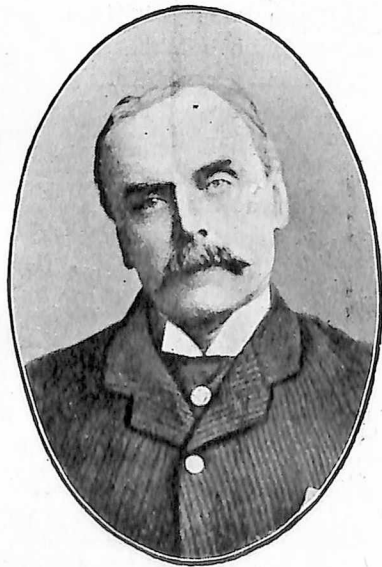
Sir D. FitzPatrick, 1864—67.

Rs. 80,210 were estimated as the cost of compensation to owners of houses situated on the site of the Hamilton Road.

Improvements were made in the slaughter house but afterwards it was resolved to remove it from near Idgah to outside the Turkman Gate.

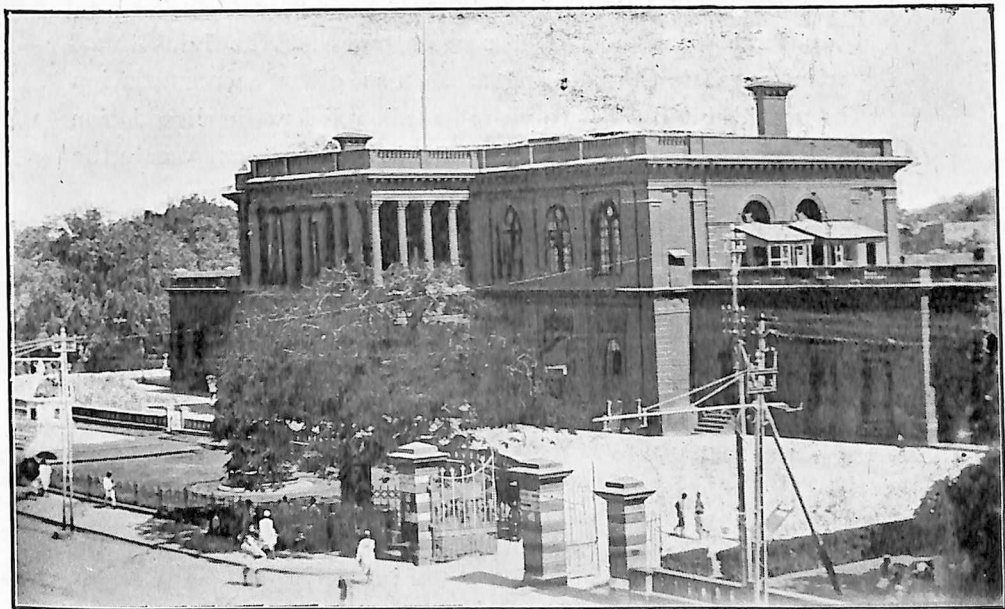
The Institute building was completed in 1866, in six years, with the money contributed by the Educational Department, the grants from the Government, and the local and Municipal funds, and thus it was not a purely Municipal building, but the Government and the Educational Department had also their claims on it.

At a General Meeting held on November 14th, 1864, it was resolved that the Government be moved to sanction the proprietary rights in the Institute Building to exist in the proportion of contributions made towards its erection, *viz.*, the Government grant including Educational Department grant Rs. 60,000, Municipal and other local sources Rs. 1,00,000 and the building be made over to the trustees or curators consisting of the Commissioner and Superintendent of the District, the Chairman, Municipal Committee, the Deputy Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, that all necessary repairs be made under the direction of these gentlemen



Lieut. A. Harcourt, 1865.

and be paid for in the proportion of the recognised proprietary right in the edifice.



TOWN HALL.

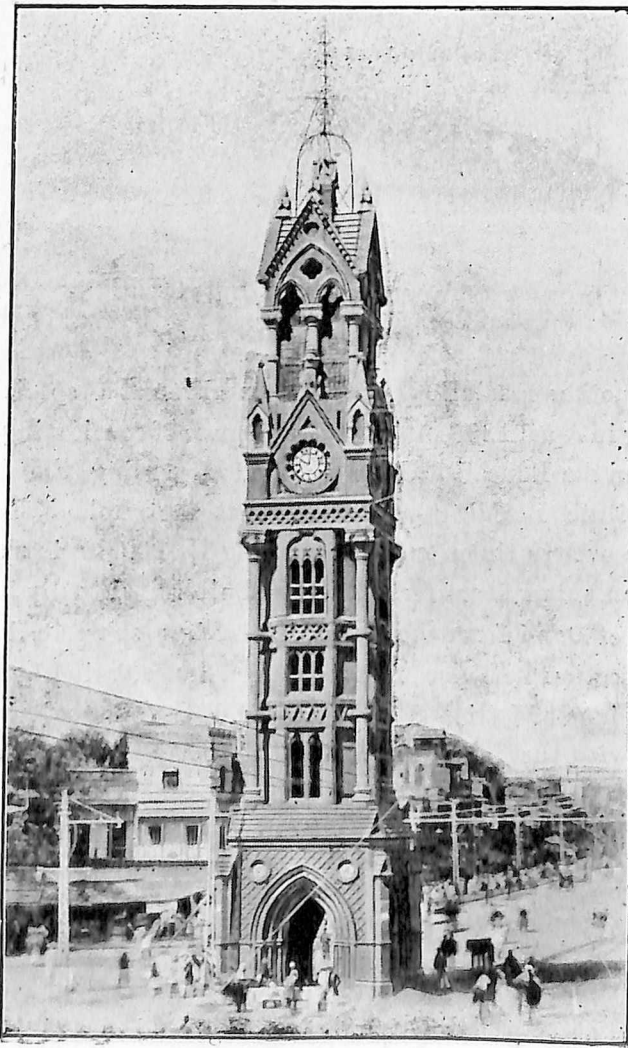
In another resolution of the Committee at a special General Meeting in April 1865, met for the purpose of considering a proposition from the Educational Department regarding the disposal of the Institute Building suggesting that the whole of the building be made over to them on their paying Rs. 80,000, in three yearly instalments, it was set forth that the building virtually belonged to the city of Delhi from the fact of its having subscribed not only for its erection but also for its internal decoration by providing oil paintings of Indian Celebrities and that it would be a breach of faith with the Community to sell it to the Educational Department.

Captain Holroyd who attended on behalf of the Educational Department stated that the accommodation expected had not been provided and suggested either adding another building to the Institute or building a new college elsewhere.

Again at a Special General Meeting held on 21st December 1865, the Municipal Commissioners unanimously agreed to the

propositions of the Local Committee accepting the offer made by the Punjab Government, *viz.*, that the amount of the Government and the Educational Department's grants be repaid from the local and Municipal Funds and other sources, and that the Educational Department vacate the building as soon as other accommodation can be provided and that two years be allowed for the liquidation of these advances should the Educational Department vacate the building prior to that date.

The Clock Tower was also built during these years at a cost of Rs. 22,134.



CLOCK TOWER.

A fire Engine was also purchased for extinguishing the fires that broke out in the city and it was kept at the Kotwali.

Contributions were every year made for male and female education as far as the limited funds of the Committee permitted.

In the year 1868 a sum of Rs. 7,000 was given for the construction of a general hospital and Rs. 2,000 were granted for a branch dispensary at the Sadar Bazar.

As the Committee's revenues were not sufficient to meet all the demands of the city they were obliged to take a loan of one lac of rupees during the year 1867, which was to be repaid in 4 yearly instalments.

In the year 1869 a proposal was made to supply the inhabitants of the city with Jumna water as the water from the wells was found to be bad on sanitary grounds. Besides this the wells could not fully meet the demands of the city and many of them dried up during hot weather. It was therefore resolved that arrangements should be made for the supply of water from the river Jumna and as the scheme required very large funds for its completion it was proposed that House-tax should be introduced to meet the expenditure required for the project but it was after many years that this idea of the Committee materialised.



R. B. Umed Singh.

Besides these improvements the Committee took interest in everything else that required its attention for the welfare of the citizens; for instance, lime kilns were removed to the Ajmere Gate corner of the city owing to their smoke nuisance and in like manner other offensive trades, such as trade in hides, etc., did not escape the Committee's notice.

During the years from 1863 to 1869 their income rose from Rs. 98,276 to Rs. 2,57,852.

1870-71



Colonel R. Young, Commissioner.

MEMBERS :

Lala Rammi Mall.
Hakim Gulam Raza Khan.
Nawab Muhammad Husain Khan.
Lala Narain Dass Gurwala.
Rai Chhunna Mal.
L. Umrao Singh.
Rai Mahesh Das.
Khan Mahbub Bakhsh.
Najab Khan, Tahsildar.
L. Ajudhia Prasad.

Col. R. Young, Commissioner.
Mr. H. B. Sterndale.
Mr. T. E. Dunn.
Col. Beecher.
Mr. T. Falkner.
Captain Goldney.
Mr. Syme.
Mr. J. J. Crawley.
Mr. Martin.
Mr. I. H. Lyons.
Mr. C. E. Beresford.

The income during this year was Rs. 1,93,271 and there was an amount of Rs. 26,083, balance from the last year. The income was chiefly derived from taxation.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,02,232 leaving a balance on hand of about Rs. 17,122 on 31st March 1871.

The chief items of expenditure during the year were as below :—

	Rs.
1. Compensations to owners of buildings acquired for the Hamilton Road	7,463
2. Paid in connection with the construction of clock tower	5,627
3. Police stations	1,168
4. House for wild animals in Queen's Gardens ...	1,255
5. Repairs to roads	566
6. Expenditure on new lamp posts	1,874
7. Repairs to buildings in Qudsia Gardens	1,256
8. Planting and preservation of trees on public roads ...	3,056
9. Scientific and charitable institutions, including monthly grants to aged, poor, blind and otherwise disabled people and the cost of a poor house accommodating from 30 to 40 people	7,430
10. Expenditure and grants for the 4 dispensaries ...	3,639
11. Expenditure for menagerie	3,017
12. Conservancy, lighting and watering of roads ...	26,015
13. Education	2,400
14. Pay of Police	50,050
15. Establishment	6,010
16. Contingencies	3,086
17. Miscellaneous including payment of loans and interest	50,102
18. Other expenses	15,944

Roads.—The roads within Municipal limits were well kept up and a new road (Hamilton road) was under construction. This new road was rendered necessary by diversion of old roads on the construction of the Railway Station.

The Grand Trunk and the Bahadurgarh Roads outside Municipal limits were in a very wretched condition and these were the most important roads for traffic passing to Delhi.

Improvements.—The condition of these roads was brought to the notice of the Government in the hope that they would be improved.

During this year the city was lighted with lanterns and lamp posts of a new and improved kind.

Nearly 1,600 trees were planted on the roads and a menagerie was constructed for the amusement and instruction of the public, from whom no charge was made.

The question of the extent and plan of sanitary measures in operation was of no inconsiderable importance and the disbursement of the 14 per cent of the Municipal income under this head show the attention and prominence accorded to it by the Municipal Committee. Some improvement was, of course, affected generally, but there remained much to be done. The Committee was however of opinion that no solid results could be ensured until well considered plans for water-supply, sewage and drainage had been adopted.

The question of drainage was so closely allied with a water scheme that it could not be approached until the latter had been determined upon.

The plans and estimates proposed at the instance of the Committee and the general consideration of the water question were sent to the Punjab Government to whom all papers were submitted.

On November 7th, 1870, it was resolved that the Deputy Commissioner should be the President of the Municipal Committee except on occasions on which the Commissioner was present, when the latter should preside.

1871-72



Major C. A. MacMahon, 1864—66,
1868, 1870 and 1872.



A. H. Benton, Esq., 1872.

MEMBERS :

Major MacMahon, D.C.
G. Knox, Esq., Dy. Comr.
Mr. A. H. Benton, C.S.
Capt. Ewart.
Dr. J. C. Penny.
Mr. C. E. Beresford.
Mr. J. J. Crawley.
Rev. James Smith.
Rai Sahib Singh.

L. Umrao Singh.
Khan Mahbub Bakhsh.
L. Rammi Mal.
Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan.
Rai Mahesh Das.
Nawab Mohd. Husain Khan.
Lala Ajudhia Parshad.
Lala Narain Das Gurwala.

The revenue of the Municipality for this year amounted to Rs. 2,39,330, which meant an increase of Rs. 46,058 as compared with that of the previous year. It was due to the fact that for the first time the Octroi was collected through official agency.

It is noteworthy that out of the amount of Rs. 2,39,330, a sum of Rs. 2,00,265 equal to 83·7 per cent was raised purely from local custom duties. It will thus be apparent that the bulk of taxation was indirect and that the really direct taxes amounted to Rs. 6,281 or 2·6 per cent which were insignificant and were scarcely felt.

To this income must be added the balance of Rs. 17,122, making a gross revenue of Rs. 2,56,452.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,15,966 leaving a balance of Rs. 40,486 on 31st March 1872, as below :—

	Rs.
1. Original works	22,997
2. Town improvement, repairs and maintenance ...	33,390
3. Scientific and charitable institutions ...	15,626
4. Conservancy, lighting and watering of roads ...	27,174
5. Education	2,017
6. Municipal police	50,073
7. Establishment	21,496
8. Miscellaneous	43,605

Roads.—Roads were kept in good order and the portion of the Grand Trunk Road which was in much need of repairs and for whose up-keep the Cantonment authorities were responsible had also to be repaired by the Committee. Representations were made to the Cantonment Committee on the subject and notwithstanding the part that the contribution towards Cantonment funds was increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 a month that body could not do the work. The repairs were therefore effected by the Municipal Committee as the only alternative left.

Town improvement.—No relaxation in the past labour expended in this direction was permitted during the current year and good results were apparent everywhere. Much attention was paid to the planting and preservation of trees.

Towards improving the Queen's, Kudsia and other Nazul Gardens the Committee spent about Rs. 4,200 during the year but it must not be supposed that this amount represents the whole assistance rendered by the Committee.

Among the buildings owned by the Committee it was indeed gratifying to observe that the slaughter house continued to return a very fair interest on its outlay.

Sanitation and conservancy.—The disbursement under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 27,174 or 12½ per cent of the total expenditure. In addition Rs. 10,562 must be added against establishment as the major portion of the staff were engaged in the execution of conservancy rules. The largeness of the amount say Rs. 35,095 is a safe indication of the attention and prominence



accorded to the sanitation of the city by the Committee. Some of the improvements in the city were very generally recognised and much that remained to be done was zealously pressed on.

Latrines.—The latrines were not in a satisfactory sanitary condition and moreover the cholera outbreak having led to the demolition of 2 or 3 of them, they were replaced by others on the plan of the Sanitary Commissioner of which the Civil Surgeon had approved.

Urinals.—Rs. 430 was voted by the Committee for experiment, in pottery, and it was hoped that if the plan of glazed pottery works at the Jail succeeded, this branch of conservancy would be perfect.

New drains.—Several new drains were constructed during this year in the most densely populated parts of the town.

Town sweeping.—Perfectly satisfactory.

Road watering.—The Committee were trying to introduce the system of water carts and also asked for samples of carts for the purpose.

Lighting.—The lighting of the city was unquestionably without objection. Kerosene oil was largely brought into use.

Registration of births and deaths.—The Committee were fully impressed with the importance attached by Government to the accurate registration of births and deaths and they did not fail to devote sufficient attention to the subject but still it cannot be claimed that the registration of births was satisfactorily carried out as the people generally hid the same believing that the registers of births were kept with the intention of imposing some tax or other.

Municipal Police.—The Committee had considerable doubt as to the advantage of the Municipal police being equal to the heavy expenditure, *i. e.*, Rs. 50,073 or over 23 per cent of the total outlay. Although the force was a large one, it was truly regretted by the Committee that as a civil power engaged in the maintenance of peace and prevention of crime and in the enforcement of Municipal regulations it was the subject of very general complaint.

On 3rd July 1871, it was resolved to appoint a paid Secretary on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem on condition that he kept a horse for outdoor duties.

1872-73



Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan, 1870—77.

MEMBERS :

Mr. Nokas, Dy. Commissioner.	Rai Mahesh Das.
Mr. C. E. Beresford.	Khan Mahbub Bakhsh.
Dr. J. C. Penny.	Lala Rammi Mal.
Mr. J. J. Crawley.	Nawab Mohd. Hosain Khan.
Captain G. H. Ewart, Dist. Supdt.,	Lala Ajudhia Parshad.
Police.	Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan.
Rai Sahib Singh.	Lala Umrao Singh.

Revenue.—The income of the Municipality during this year was Rs. 2,29,628 chiefly derived from taxes and on adding to it Rs. 40,486, the balance in hand on 31st March 1872, the amount at the disposal of the Committee was Rs. 2,70,114 for expenditure during the year under report.

Deficit in Octroi receipts.—During the early part of the year a large falling off in Octroi receipts was anticipated in consequence of the year being considered unpropitious for marriages and hence the Indian members were in favour of the Octroi being given on contract at a largely reduced figure, but the question was put to votes and the proposal was rejected. In addition to there being very few marriages the city suffered from epidemic diseases, so much so that at one time a large number of shops were closed, trade was temporarily abandoned, and festivals, a large source of income, were prohibited.

The income derived from direct taxation was Rs. 2,00,696.

The incidence of taxation under all heads was Re. 1-5-8 per head of the population of Delhi.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,51,491, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,623 on the 31st March 1873, and the following are the chief details of expenditure :—

	Rs.
1. Original Works	50,539
2. Scientific and Charitable institutions	16,620
3. Town improvement, repairs and maintenance	26,832
4. Conservancy, watering and lighting	28,917
5. Education	2,542
6. Municipal Police	50,663
7. Establishment	23,859
8. Miscellaneous	50,097

Roads.—Every attention was paid to the roads and they were kept in order.

The construction of a new road, the Boulevard Road, was undertaken during the year at the instance of the Commissioners and a sum of Rs. 45,001 was spent on it.

Another new road running from Sadar Bazar, joining the Bahadurgarh Road was also taken in hand.

Large amounts were spent on town improvement, public buildings, planting and preservation of trees, maintenance of Municipal and Nazul Gardens.

Street watering.—Owing to the water project being still under consideration no great reform under this head could take place.

Lighting.—This was thoroughly satisfactory.

New drains.—The large sums spent in this connection show the interest taken by the Municipal Committee towards this subject.

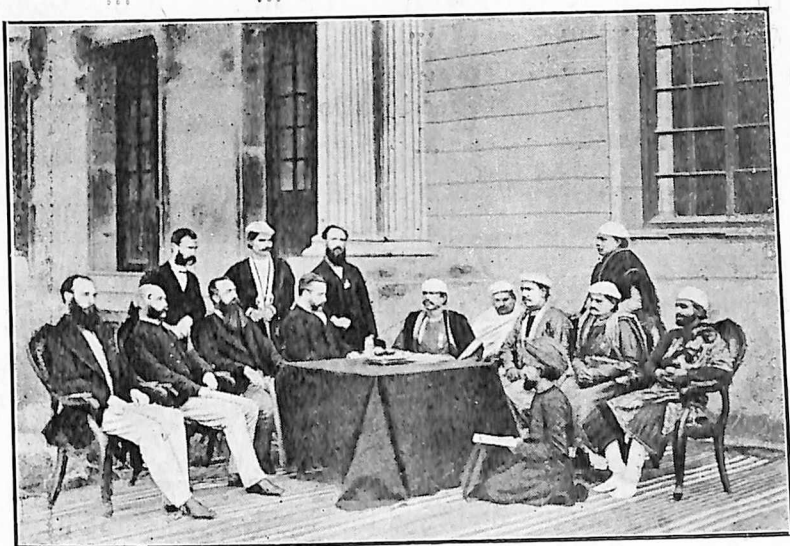
Survey of Delhi.—A scheme to survey the whole of Delhi for the purpose of guarding against encroachments on Nazul lands and assisting the future drainage scheme was proposed and it was done at a cost of Rs. 5,000 but no trace of it is now to be found.

During this year 1,713 cases of the breaches of the Municipal bye-laws were heard by the Municipal Magistrates and the aggregate of fines realised was about Rs. 1,085.



Municipal proceedings.—The proceedings of the Committee during the year were published in the Delhi Gazette and in the Akmalul Akhbar at a cost of Rs. 363 as this step was rendered necessary by the act.

1873-74



MEMBERS :

Rev. James Smith.	Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan.
Mr. C. E. Beresford.	Khan Bahadur Nizamuddin.
Capt. G. H. Ewart, Distt. Supdt., Police.	L. Narain Das Gurwala.
Mr. J. J. Crawley.	Rai Sahib Singh.
Dr. J. C. Penny.	Rai Mahesh Das.
Mr. G. Syme, Principal, Delhi College.	L. Rammi Mal.
Khan Mahbub Bakhsh.	L. Ajudhia Parshad.
Lala Umrao Singh.	Amir Ali, Tahsildar.

Income.—The income during the year amounted to Rs. 2,60,257 and with the balance on 31st March 1873, Rs. 18,623, made a total of Rs. 2,78,880 and the total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,66,181.

The chief items of expenditure during the year were :—

	Rs.
1. Original works	27,924
2. Repairs and maintenance	26,832
3. Establishment other than Octroi	21,623
4. Octroi establishment	11,480
5. Municipal Police	50,691
6. Conservancy and watering	20,835
7. Lighting	4,980
8. Dispensaries	5,881

				Rs.
9. Maintenance of the menagerie	...	...	...	2,891
10. Poor House	...	...	...	6,000
11. Education	...	...	...	3,000
12. Repayment in full of the institute loan...			...	37,666
13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	21,829

New roads.—A new road at a cost of Rs. 1,069 was constructed through the old cotton market to form a junction with the Bahadargarh Road.

New drains.—A few new drains were laid down but the Municipal Engineer remained engaged in drawing up a general scheme which was expected to be completed during the year for submission to Government for approval.

Cleaning out existing drains.—During the year nearly every drain in the city was opened out and thoroughly cleaned and it was imperative to do so owing to the sewers having become so foul and so choked up as to be incapable of carrying of the sewage of the city.

Water-works.—Some slight progress was made in this direction and a service reservoir was commenced in anticipation of the sanction of Government to the loan applied for during the last year. A sum of Rs. 30,000 invested in 4 per cent Government paper was in deposit for immediate use but the sanction of the Government to the loan was anxiously awaited for carrying on this important project.

New Police Stations.—New buildings were provided for the Police. The Police Station No. 4 was completed and No. 6 was proposed to be taken in hand early in the next year and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 was budgeted.

Repairs to dispensaries.—Rs. 3,206 were spent on the repairs of hospital and dispensaries. The charitable dispensary underwent extensive repairs and the Nazul building on the other side of the Qutub Road outside Khirki Farashkhana, transferred by Government to the Municipality, was put into order for patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Repairs to roads.—Very expensive repairs were during this year done to town and station roads and a sum of Rs. 29,332 was spent for the purpose. At an average width of 27 feet, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roads

were remetalled at a cost of Rs. 3,088 per mile. This may appear high but it must be remarked that rubble to a depth of 3 or 4 inches was used in addition to kankar.

Public gardens.—All the gardens were well kept and their roads were thoroughly repaired.

The planting and preservation of roadside trees kept the committee's attention fully engaged. One side of the new Hamilton Road was planted and decaying and withered trees were replaced.

The Municipal Magistrates heard 884 cases of the breaches of the Municipal bye-laws during this year and Rs. 1,213 were realised from fines.

(It will not be out of place if I quote below a few lines from the brief history of the Delhi Municipality, written by Mr. A. C. Macnabb, I.C.S., Secretary, Delhi Municipality.)

“The eleven years from 1863 to 1874 may be considered to be the first period in the Municipal History of Delhi. Owing largely to the efforts of Col. Hamilton and Col. MacNeile, the Commissioners, Mr. Cooper and Major MacMahon, the Deputy Commissioners, the Rev. James Smith of the Baptist Mission, and Mr. Parry of the Delhi and London Bank, the administration of the Delhi Municipality was placed on a firm and regular footing. Before 1875 two Municipal Acts (of 1867 and 1873) had been passed. The period was one of great industrial expansion, especially as regards railways, and the problems that the Committee had to face were largely connected with their construction and the consequent demolition of the City wall and gates in places.

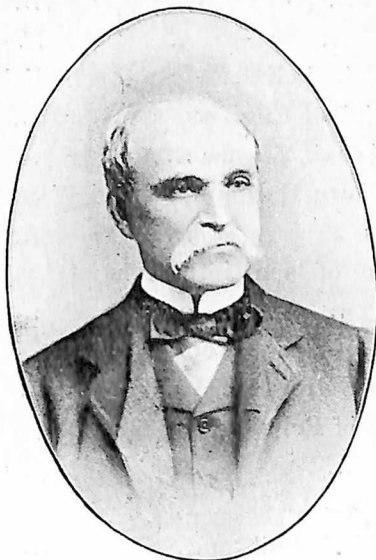
Among matters that constantly came up before the Committee were maintenance and use of Town Hall (then known as the Institute), the construction of the Clock Tower, the removal of the Kabli and Mori Gates, the nuisances caused by stray dogs and stray bulls in the city (still unsolved in 1918) and the keeping up of the menagerie in the Queen's Gardens. Considerable sums of money were spent on the construction of new roads and maintenance of old ones. The question of a proper water-supply was raised and an Engineer (first mentioned in May 1875) had been appointed by the Committee before 1875.

A paid Secretary had been appointed in 1871 and the city had been divided into wards under the supervision of the members who



paid special attention to conservancy. Although from a fifth to fourth of the total income of the Municipality was devoted to the maintenance of the City Police, there were no great financial difficulties. It must be granted that the Municipal programme was not an ambitious one, but during these years the foundations were laid that admitted of rapid development later on."

1874-75



T. W. Smyth, Esq., 1866, 1874-77, 1880, 1882.

MEMBERS :

Rev. James Smith, Vice-President.	Lala Rammi Mal.
Dr. Edmund Taylor, Civil Surgeon.	Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan.
Captain G. H. Ewart, District Superintendent, Police.	Lala Ajudhia Parshad.
Mr. G. Syme, M.A., Principal, Delhi College.	Mirza Suleman Shah.
Mr. C. Sutherland.	Hafiz Azizuddin.
K. B. Md. Nizamuddin.	Hakim Zahiruddin.
Khan Mahbub Bakhsh.	Mr. C. E. Beresford.
Rai Umrao Singh.	Lala Dharam Das.
Rai Mahesh Das.	R. B. Pandit Lachhman Singh.
	L. Baldeo Singh.
	Munshi Amir Ali, Tahsildar.

The income of the Municipality during this year was Rs. 2,84,770 and adding the closing balance of Rs. 12,699 of the last year a total sum of Rs. 2,97,469 was at the disposal of the Committee.

The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 1-6-4.

The chief items of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,91,659 during the year were as follows :—

				Rs.
1. Original works	...	...	...	95,389
2. New Police Stations	...	...	...	9,960

	Rs.
3. New roads	10,749
4. New drains	1,625
5. Water-works including pay of establishment and the Municipal Engineer	65,054
6. Repairs and maintenance	55,680
7. Repairs to Town Hall and Bonded Ware House	3,450
8. Road repairs	35,987
9. Maintenance of and improvement to the Queen's Gardens	7,463
10. Preservation of Nazul properties	3,692
11. Collection of Octroi	11,348
12. Maintenance of Police	57,379
13. Education	4,491
14. Medical	5,501
15. General establishment	15,528
16. Miscellaneous	3,038
17. Lighting expenses	3,179
18. Watering	9,646
19. Miscellaneous charges	7,172
20. Relief Fund	7,326

New roads.—The following are the details of the Committee's efforts towards this head :—

	Rs.
Road from Lahori Gate to reservoir	6,243
Hamilton Road extension	2,737
Sabzimandi to Wazirabad	1,189
Kaila Ghat to Qudsia Garden	294
Compensation for land taken up for widening streets	286

Water-works.—Some progress was made in respect of the reservoir but the works remained at a standstill for want of funds. The loan asked for from the Government to carry out this useful project had not been sanctioned up to that time.

New Police Stations.—A new Police Station at a cost of Rs. 9,960 was constructed during the year.

Preservation and planting of trees.—Much attention was devoted to the preservation of the trees planted on the Station Road.

Education.—A scheme for taking over the existing vernacular schools under the Education Department, the extension of lower Primary Education in the city, and the establishment of an industrial school was formed. The want for an industrial school was greatly felt and it was hoped that the demands to some extents would be fulfilled by it.

Census of 1875.—This census was taken on the night of the 20th February 1875, and returned the population within the Municipal limits at 155,228 against 154,417 returned by the census taken in 1868.

All the houses within and without the city walls were numbered for the purpose of taking the census and the charges amounted to Rs. 2,505-9-7.



Sir J. Frizelle, 1874-75.

Nurses Training Class.—A grant-in-aid of Rs. 900 a year was made on this account. The class was started by the local branch of the S. P. G. Mission and was under a German lady who was well up in her work and who was assisted by a London M.D.

Publication of proceedings.—The cost of publication was Rs. 797-10-6. The English proceedings were published in the Pioneer and the Vernacular in the local Akmalul Akhbar.

Honorary Magistrate's Court Expenses.—A sum of Rs. 643-3-3 was paid during the year under this head to meet the outlay on

salaries, stationery, printing, etc. Hitherto no portion of the fines inflicted by the Honorary Magistrates was paid to the Municipality as a set off but during the year under report the Supreme Government ruled that all fines relating to nuisances taken up under Act V of 1861 (the Police Act) were to be credited to Municipal Funds.

Governor-General's visit.—The important event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to Delhi. On the contemplated visit becoming known measures were taken to arrange for the conservancy of the streets and other necessary places and extra bhishtis were employed for the purpose.

The Viceroy ordered the construction of a fountain opposite the City Kotwali in the Chandni Chowk at his own expense as a memorial of his visit.

Note from Mr. A. C. Macnabb's History of the Delhi Municipality.—On May 14th, 1874, the Committee passed a resolution accepting charge of all Municipal properties inside and within 3 miles of the city walls with the exception of land included in the villages of Chandrawal, Khandrat Kalan, Andholi, Kithwara and Jahan Numa and the land of the forest plantation on the Bela.

This was sanctioned in the Punjab Government letter No. 1104, dated July 13th, 1874.

1875-76



K. B. Nizam Uddin Khan, 1873-80.

MEMBERS :

F. W. Smyth, C.S., Deputy Commr.	R. B. Sahib Singh.
J. Frizelle, C.S., Deputy Commr.	L. Dharam Das.
Dr. A. Taylor, Civil Surgeon.	L. Baldeo Singh.
Dr. J. Fairweather, Civil Surgeon.	Khan Mahbub Bakhsh.
Captain Ewart, Distt. Supdt. of Police.	L. Rammi Mal.
The Senior Assistant Commr.	Hakim Zahiruddin Khan.
Mr. C. Sutherland.	Mirza Suleman Shah.
Mr. E. W. Parker.	K. B. Md. Nizamuddin.
Rev. James Smith.	Md. Ikramullah Khan.
Mr. J. H. Lyons, Executive Engineer.	L. Gopal Singh.
Mr. J. G. Sirkar, Executive Engineer.	Saiyid Safdar Husain Khan.
Col. R. A. Napper, Supdt., Sadar Bazar.	L. Sheo Sahai Mal.
Capt. R. Bartholomew, Secy., District Committee.	Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan.
Mr. J. P. Phillips.	Hafiz Azizuddin.
	Rai Umrao Singh.
	R. B. Pandit Lachhman Singh.

Income.—The income from all sources during the year was Rs. 2,65,775 (exclusive of Rs. 5,810, the opening balance), there being an increase of Rs. 12,000 on the previous year's receipts.

Incidence of taxation.—The incidence of taxation per head of the population under an Octroi was Re. 1-5-0, under other taxes Re. 0-1-6 and under all taxation Re. 1-6-6 against Re. 1-6-4 in 1874-75.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,45,125 as below :—

	Rs.
1. Collection of taxes	10,575
2. Police	60,153
3. Education	4,000
4. Medical	5,124
5. General management	15,284
6. Watering roads	13,084
7. Lighting	4,000
8. Poor House	6,595
9. Menagerie	1,884
10. Contributions to Cantonment Funds	3,000
11. Miscellaneous expenses	10,194
12. Cost of Fire Engine	1,668
13. Cattle pound expenses	967
14. New roads	4,133
15. New privies and urinals	383
16. Slaughter House improvements	3,501
17. Repairs to Town buildings	2,707
18. Repairs to roads	27,742
19. Repairs to and cleaning the drains	10,877
20. Preservation of trees	2,572
21. Maintenance of the Queen's Gardens	6,819
22. Preservation of Nazul properties	10,672

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the city absorbed earnest attention of the Committee throughout the year. The city and suburbs were divided into ilakas, each being entrusted to a Sub-Committee of three members. The members regularly inspected their ilakas, and remedied every evil that was brought to light. This system was found to be satisfactory, as it made every member thoroughly acquainted with his ilaka and its requirements. The cleaning of streets, the removal of sweepings and the flushing of drains were carefully attended to during the year.

Watering.—Under this head an outlay of Rs. 13,084 against Rs. 9,647 of the previous year is to be seen. This increase was due to the augmentation of staff in consequence of the formation of the Camp of Exercise and the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Delhi.

Lighting.—There was also an increase of expenditure under this head, which was due to an extension of lighting within the city.

Poor House.—Towards the relief of the poor and the deporting of the vagrants a sum of Rs. 6,595 was expended and the income for this purpose was derived from an Octroi duty specially levied on betel nut and assafoetida with the consent of the people.

Repairs to roads.—During the year about $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles of roads were repaired. The roads in and about Delhi were kept in good order.

Repairs to and cleaning of drains.—All the drains of the city were thoroughly cleaned out at a cost of Rs. 10,877. The expenditure was imperative inasmuch as the drains seemed to have become completely choked up.

Fire Engine.—During this year the Committee obtained a Fire Engine direct from England, and they were now in possession of two engines. One of them was kept at Kotwali and the other at Sadar Bazar.

Registration of births and deaths.—The number of births during 1875 was 7,831 and the total deaths 7,749 and the average death-rate per mille was 48.

Breaches of bye-laws.—730 cases of the breaches of the Municipal bye-laws were brought up before the Municipal Magistrates and the aggregate of fines inflicted and realised amounted to Rs. 1,165.

1876-77



Mirza Suleman Shah, 1874-88.

MEMBERS :

Mr. T. W. Smyth, C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Capt. C. H. T. Marshall.
Mr. W. Hoslett, Distt. Supdt., Police.	K. B. Md. Nizamuddin Khan.
R. Dick, Esq., Principal, Delhi College.	Mirza Suleman Shah.
Dr. J. Fairweather, Civil Surgeon.	Rai Umrao Singh.
G. L. Smith, Esq., C.S., Secy., Distt. Committee.	Rai Sahib Singh.
I. C. Sirkar, Esq. }	Hakim Zahiruddin Khan.
I. H. Lyons, Esq. } Executive	Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan.
C. Sutherland. }	L. Baldeo Singh.
Dr. J. B. Wilson.	L. Dharam Das.
Major C. H. Ewart, Distt. Supdt. of Police.	Khan Mahbub Bakhsh.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Munshi Amir Ali, Tahsildar.
	Hafiz Azizuddin.
	L. Rammi Mal.
	Saiyid Safdar Husain Khan.
	L. Gopal Singh.

Income.—The income for this year was Rs. 2,96,070 against Rs. 2,65,775 realised in the previous year. The opening balance of the year, Rs. 26,460 gave a total amount of Rs. 3,22,530, which was at the disposal of the Committee.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,96,171, of which Rs. 2,09,818 was incurred in the civil and Rs. 86,353 in the Public Works Department.

Balance at the close of the year was Rs. 26,359.

The chief items of expenditure are as detailed below :—

				Rs.
1	Municipal Police	...	...	60,000
2.	Education	...	...	4,000
3.	Charitable dispensaries	...	...	8,517
4.	Conservancy	...	...	20,807
5.	Street watering	...	...	10,586
6.	Street lighting	...	...	5,050
7.	Queen's Garden	...	...	4,497
8.	General establishment	...	...	6,276
9.	Relief Fund	...	...	7,200
10.	Grant to Cantonment Fund	...	...	3,000
11.	Menageries	...	...	2,930
12.	Miscellaneous charges	...	...	61,924
13.	Collection of taxes	...	...	10,197

Conservancy.—The ilaqa system referred to in the report for the last year continued during this year also and it worked satisfactorily. The cleaning of streets and removing of sweepings were carefully attended to, but the underground drains were in almost all the places in a filthy and choked up state, and the Committee were of opinion that little could be done for their improvement until the drainage and water-supply projects were completed ; but the Government was up to that time unable to grant the loan that the Municipality had asked for these projects.

Registration of births and deaths.—This subject continued to engage the Committee's attention as in previous years.

The number of births during the year was 7,982 and that of deaths 6,292.

The average death-rate per mille was 39 as against 48 in 1875-76.

Fines realised.—The fines for breaches of Municipal bye-laws amounted to Rs. 1,495 during this year.

We have nothing of an extraordinary nature to report under this year except that the Committee spent large sums of money on repairing roads, maintenance of gardens, and preservation of trees.

877-78



K. B. Amir Ali, 1873-79.

MEMBERS :

T. W. Smyth, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	R. B. Sahib Singh. Khan Mahbub Bakhsh.
A. W. Stogdon, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	K. B. Md. Nizamuddin Khan. L. Dharam Das.
Dr. I Fairweather, Civil Surgeon.	L. Baldeo Singh.
I. C. Sirkar, Esq., Executive Engineer.	Hakim Zahiruddin Khan. Saiyid Safdar Husain Khan.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	L. Gopal Singh.
C. Sutherland, Esq.	Mirza Suleman Shah.
I. P. Phillips, Esq.	L. Rammi Mal.
Dr. G. Webb.	L. Sheo Sahai Mal.
K. S. Amir Ali, Tahsildar.	

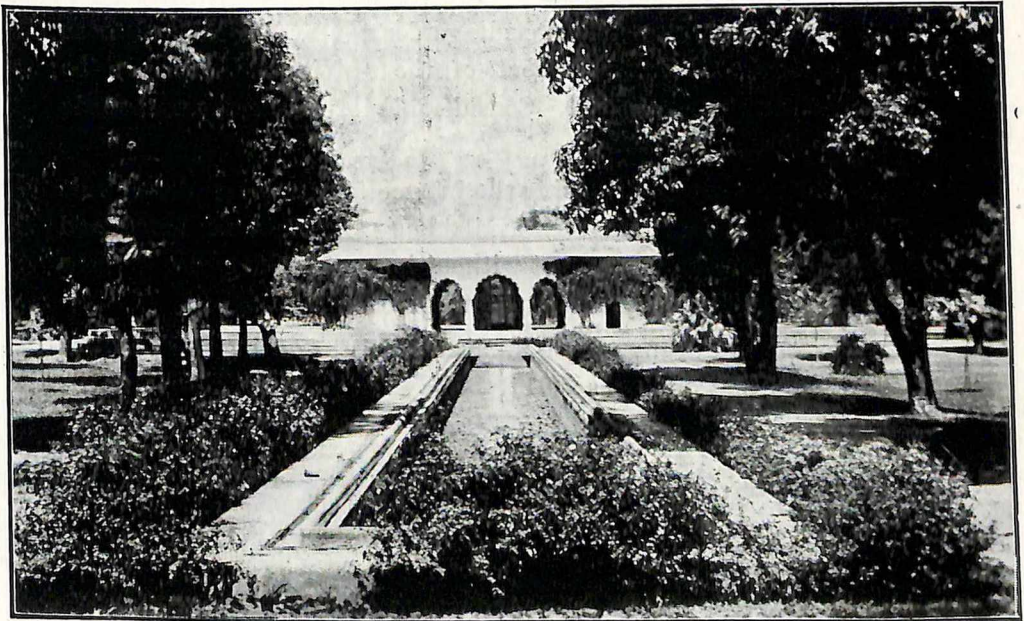
Income.—During this year the income of the Municipality was Rs. 2,26,861 with Rs. 26,360, the opening balance of the year.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,44,292 and the chief allotments under different branches were as follows :—

				Rs.
1. Conservancy	...	...	...	23,807
2. Municipal Police	...	...	...	60,000
3. Education ...	...	...	...	6,309
4. Scientific and charitable institutions			...	20,206
5. Street Lighting	...	...	...	5,110
6. Street Watering	...	...	...	11,016

				Rs.
7.	Collection of taxes	...	...	9,942
8.	Establishment	...	...	8,218
9.	Miscellaneous	...	...	47,558
10.	Engineer's establishment	...	...	8,218
11.	Construction and maintenance of roads	...	...	22,639
12.	Municipal buildings	...	...	10,328
13.	Maintenance of Nazul properties	...	...	7,881

Construction and Maintenance of Roads.—A sum of Rs. 22,639 was spent under this head and the roads and communications to Delhi were kept in fair order during the year.



Roshanara Gardens.

Drainages.—A small sum of Rs. 1,839 was expended for the entertainment of a temporary establishment to take a survey of the city to illustrate the new drainage project and at the same time the Committee invested a sum of Rs. 55,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities and they hoped to add a further sum of Rs. 15,000 during the year 1878-79.

Water-supply.—The only expenditure under this head, *viz.*, Rs. 1,295 was due to trial borings made in the bed of the river Jumna under the orders of Government in connection with the project for supplying Delhi with pure water.



Municipal Buildings.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 10,328 during this year as against Rs. 18,332 in the year 1876-77.

Police station No. 5 was completed during this year.

Preservation of trees.—The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of roadside trees was Rs. 4,062. The Esplanade Row and the Municipal vegetable market at Sabzimandi were newly planted and so was also a portion of the Boulevard Road, which is the main road to the Roshanara Gardens.

The renewal of dead and decaying roadside trees was also regularly carried out during the year.

In the maintenance of Nazul gardens, etc., which had been entrusted to the management of the Municipal Committee the expenditure was Rs. 7,881. Considerable improvements were made in the Roshanara Gardens.

With a view to enhancing the income from the gardens, fruit trees were planted wherever available space could be found and thus the Committee were not without hope of making the gardens almost, if not entirely, self-supporting.

Births and deaths.—The number of births during the year was 8,692 and that of deaths 7,811. The average death-rate per mille was 46.

1878-79



A. W. Stogdon, Esq., C.S.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|---|
| G. Smyth, Esq., C.S., D. C. and President. | Captain E. B. Nixen, Distt. Supdt., Police. |
| T. W. Smyth, Esq., C.S., D. C. and President. | R. B. Sahib Singh. |
| Lt.-Col. T. M. Birch, D. C. and President. | Khan Mahbub Bakhsh. |
| A. W. Stogdon Esq., C.S. | Saiyid Safdar Husain Khan. |
| C. Sutherland, Esq. | L. Baldeo Singh. |
| I. P. Phillips, Esq. | L. Gopal Singh. |
| Dr. I. Fairweather, M.D., Civil Surgeon. | L. Dharam Das. |
| I. C. Sirkar, Esq., Executive Engineer. | L. Sheo Sahai Mal. |
| I. E. Rowe, Esq. | Hakim Zahiruddin Khan. |
| E. W. Parker, Esq. | Khan Bahadur Amir Ali, Tahsildar. |
| Major C. H. Ewart, Distt. Supdt., Police. | L. Rammi Mal. |
| | K. B. Md. Nizamuddin Khan. |
| | Mirza Suleman Shah. |
| | Muhammad Ikramullah Khan. |

Income.—The income for the year available from all sources was Rs. 2,13,631 and the balance in hand of Rs. 8,929 being added to it gave a total of Rs. 2,22,560.

The income was chiefly derived from taxes.

The incidence of Octroi taxation per head of population amounted to Re. 1-1-11.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,16,754 and the chief items are given below:—

			Rs.
1. Collection of taxes	...	...	9,826
2. Municipal Police	...	...	60,000
3. Education	...	...	5,034
4. Charitable dispensaries	...	...	12,907
(Including Rs. 2,500 contributed towards the Lunatic Asylum.)			
5. Nurses Training Class	...	...	900
6. Printing and stationery	...	...	1,970
7. General establishment	...	...	6,288
8. Municipal Garden	...	...	4,926
9. Conservancy	...	...	10,764
10. Cantonment Fund	...	...	3,000
11. Relief Fund	...	...	9,300
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	5,365
13. Original Works	...	...	56,179

Conservancy.—The Committee did not lose sight of the general importance of this subject and endeavoured gradually to improve the conservancy of the city. The main underground sewers constructed under the Moghul Emperors were not found sufficient for the sewage and therefore the Committee hoped that the drainage project as part of the Delhi water-supply scheme which was then soon to be taken in hand would improve the drains systematically under the supervision of experienced officers. During the year under report these drains were thoroughly cleaned out.

(From Mr. A. C. Macnabb's History of the Delhi Municipality.)

“On May 6th, 1878, in consequence of a report made by the Sanitary Commissioner, a Sub-Committee was appointed to go into the question of the Committee undertaking sole responsibility for conservancy in the city. This was the origin of the Sanitation Sub-Committee. On 13th of May, the members were directed to report on the matter and on the 27th of May, 100 light carts were ordered.”

Number of births and deaths.—The births and deaths during the year were 11,612 and 14,235 respectively. The average death-rate per mille was 88.

The increase in the number of deaths may be attributed to an epidemic which prevailed in and about the city during a portion of the year.

Breaches of Municipal Laws.—743 prosecutions were instituted during the year for breaches of the Municipal bye-laws and Rs. 296 were realised from fines.

1879-80



J. R. Maconachie, Esq., 1879.

MEMBERS :

G. Singh, Esq., Dy. Commr. and President.	I. C. Sirkar, Esq., Executive Engr Mirza Suleman Shah.
R. Maconachie, Esq., Commr. and President.	R. B. Sahib Singh.
Rev. James Smith.	K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh.
I. P. Phillips, Esq.	Hakim Zahiruddin.
E. W. Parker, Esq.	K. B. Md. Nizamuddin Khan.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	L. Dharam Das.
Dr. J. Ferguson, Civil Surgeon.	L. Gopal Singh.
I. C. Sutherland, Esq.	Lala Rammi Mal.
E. A. Browne, Esq., Distt. Supdt., Police.	Mohd. Ikramullah Khan.
G. Walker, Esq., Asstt. Commr.	Saiyid Safdar Hosain Khan.
	L. Sheo Sahai Mal.

Total Income.—The total income from all sources was Rs. 2,26,633.

Incidence of taxation.—The incidence of octroi taxation per head of the population was Re. 1-2-6 against Re. 1-1-11 in the previous year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure was Rs. 2,99,024 of which Rs. 1,64,056 was in the civil and Rs. 44,968 in the public works

department. This expenditure is below that of the preceding year by Rs. 9,730, and the chief items are as below :—

	Rs.
1. Cost of collection	9,776
2. Police	60,000
3. Education	5,055
4. Medical charges	11,352
5. Cost of printing and stationery	1,910
6. General establishment	6,331
7. Drainage and water-supply projects	8,558
8. Roshanara and Qudsia Gardens	2,956
9. Municipal Gardens	4,344
10. Conservancy	25,318
11. Town or Nazul buildings	4,779
12. Cantonment Fund	3,000
13. Miscellaneous petty payments	10,958
14. Drains	4,975
15. Roads	10,662
16. Preservation of trees	3,800

Cost of collection of Taxes.—The cost of collection was Rs. 9,776. The system of collection had been in practice for many years and it had reached a high state of economical efficiency mainly owing to the personal supervision and honest exertions of the Superintendent who died in the year under report. The income was realised with regularity and without inconvenience to the public. Very few cases of extortion or smuggling occurred and they were at once carefully enquired into. Complaints were most rare.

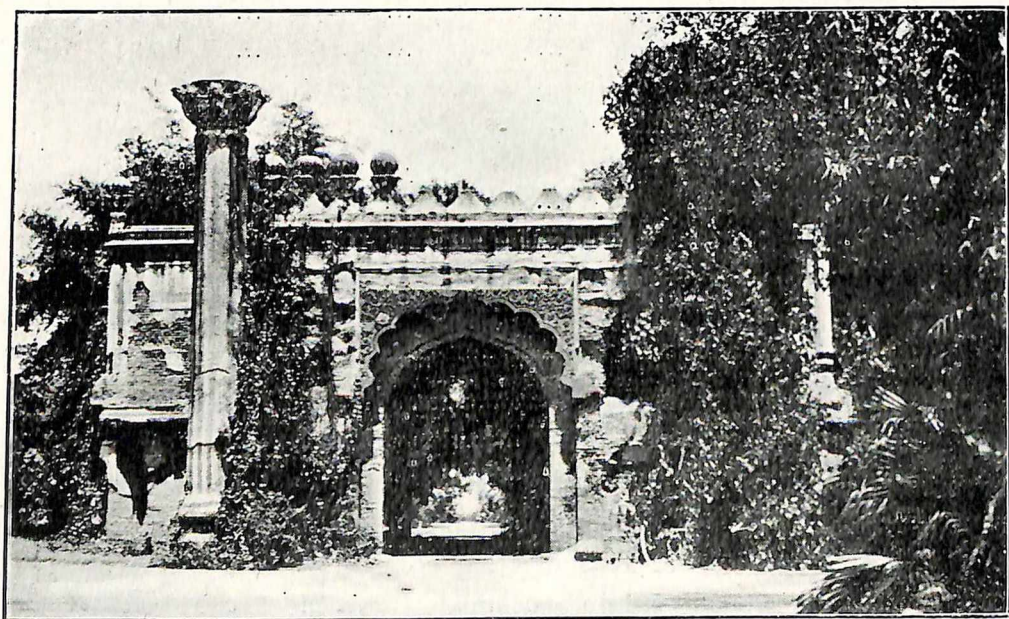
Police.—The Municipality paid a fixed sum of Rs. 60,000 for its police but, in addition, had to construct and repair the police thanas and chowkies within its limits. The charge for police amounted to 33 per cent or one-third of the total income of the Municipality.

Education.—Regular grants were made for education by the Committee.

The Industrial School was very useful as the young boys, who were found straying about without a home, were placed in this school, and taught sewing, weaving, and other ordinary trades, until they were otherwise provided,

Medical Department.—A Sub-Committee went into the working of the medical establishment during this year, and introduced some reforms, which were expected to result in increased efficiency. The Assistant Surgeon had devoted much of his time to private practice in the city but under the new arrangements his duties at the hospital were sufficient to occupy his whole time and energies.

General Establishment.—The charge under this head covers the salary of the Secretary and of his office. The heavy work of the Municipality necessitated the employment of some additional staff



Qudsia Gardens.

under the Secretary. The account, returns and office work were very heavy at the time and the English office had more work to do than it did at the time when Mr. Haddis was Secretary and Bakhshi Deoki Nandan the Native Secretary. The present Secretary was made to inspect the city and suburbs, to look after the sanitation, buildings and works in the morning and had to do work in office in day time. After most careful consideration and discussion the establishment was revised on Bakhshi Deoki Nandan's death.

Drainage and Water-supply projects.—The drainage and water-supply projects had long been before the Government. Eight years

before the year under report a survey of the city and suburbs was made and for 6 years the Committee employed Mr. Devon on preparing schemes for submission to Government, and a scheme for water-supply was duly sent in, with complete proposals as to the requisite loans and taxation. This project was not approved (in the form submitted by Mr. Devon) by the Government, and led to the appointment of Mr. Morley, in place of Mr. Devon, who resigned. The Committee were anxious to proceed with the proposed projects without the least delay but the matter was not in their hands.

Municipal Gardens.—The Queen's Gardens were the property of the Committee and being mere pleasure gardens they were not expected to pay their expenses. They contained a menagerie, which was very popular with the public, to whom they were open the whole day free of all charges. These gardens contained a valuable nursery for exotic plants, which was expected to be advantageously extended.

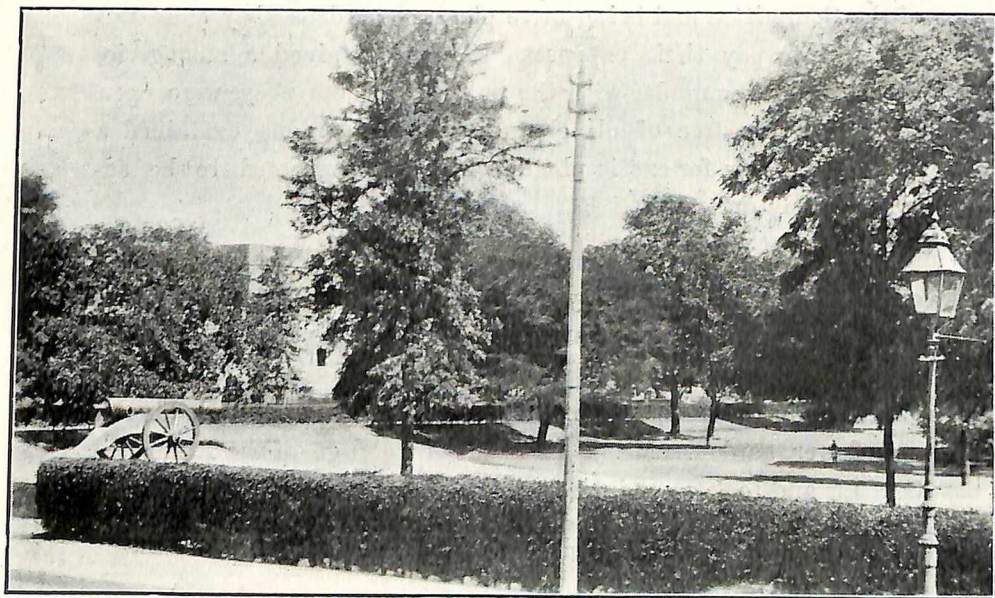
The Roshanara and the Qudsia Gardens were not the property of the Committee but they are mentioned here as the Municipal Committee had accepted charge of Nazul property also. The Qudsia Gardens were managed by Mr. Sutherland, who did much to improve them and to convert them into a very prettily-arranged landscape and flower garden. Mr. Parker was in charge of the Roshanara Gardens and took great interest in the work. It was suggested that three gardens, *i.e.*, Queen's, Roshanara and Qudsia, should be self-supporting.

Conservancy.—During the year under report the subject of conservancy received special attention from the Committee, as the Commissioner of Delhi and the Sanitary Commissioner were ascertained to have reported unfavourably upon it to the Government. But there were many difficulties which the Committee had to face. An attempt was made to get the whole of the Committee's carts into thorough repair with some success, and a number of smaller basket carts were introduced; but the mohalla sweepers threatened a strike, to be followed by legal proceedings if their monopoly of night-soil was interfered with or their birth-rights disturbed. These rights had all along been a very great stumbling block to improvement in the mohalla and house to house conservancy, and

on one occasion, a few years back, a most inconvenient strike had occurred.

All the main drains and sewers were thoroughly cleaned during the last two years but some of them were so old, badly constructed, and of such uneven beds that their action was not satisfactory. The urinals and latrines depended entirely for their efficiency on the underground drainage system.

It was impossible to proceed with the service drainage of lanes and kuchas as the Engineer had pointed out that the levels varied and the drainage was so complicated that the whole work would



Queen's Gardens.

have to be done over again when the drainage scheme came out. Had this not been the case the Committee would have proceeded to level, pave and drain all minor streets.

The mohalla sweepers positively refused to enroll themselves as servants of the Municipality as they were clever enough to know that if they once did so, the Committee would exercise the right of dismissing and replacing those who neglected their work. These men were paid by a supply of food and clothes and by a varying rate from one anna to one rupee per dwelling. They neglected the privies and houses and the gallies under their charge

and the house-owners were afraid of being still more neglected if they were to interfere.

Bye-laws and rules.—The bye-laws of the Delhi Municipality, which had been framed under former Acts, were not in harmony with the requirements of the time. The revision of these bye-laws was commenced but had to be discontinued on learning that the Government had under consideration a general set of bye-laws for the province. But during the year under report on learning from the Government that there was no immediate prospect of their passing the bye-laws the Delhi Municipality began to revise their own. The rules of business were revised during the year under report and were published in the Gazette.

Lighting.—On many of the roads and in streets extra lamp posts were erected during the year.

Breaches of bye-laws.—Five hundred and eighty-one prosecutions were instituted for breaches of the Municipal bye-laws, and the fines inflicted were Rs. 427.

Births and deaths.—The births and deaths reported during the year were 14,793 and 12,155 respectively.

Measures were adopted to secure greater accuracy in the registration of births, as the existing arrangements were not thoroughly reliable.

Committee's proceedings.—The proceedings of the Committee were regularly printed in English and vernacular newspapers, and a copy was from time to time sent to the Commissioner of the Division and to the members of the Committee for information and record.

New drains.—A new surface drain was constructed in the Chandni Chowk, running along the side of the patri from Fatehpuri to the Clock Tower.

1880-81



R. B. Sheo Sahai Mal, 1876-97.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| G. Smith, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | K. B. Nizamuddin Khan. |
| E. W. Parker, Esq., Judicial Asstt. Commr. | K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh. |
| G. Browne, Esq., Distt. Supdt., Police. | Saiyid Safdar Hosain. |
| I. P. Phillips, Esq. | Md. Ikramullah Khan. |
| Rev. James Smith. | Mirza Mohd. Suleman Shah. |
| C. S. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Head-master, Distt. School. | Lala Rammi Mal. |
| J. C. Ghosh, Esq., Head-master, Distt. School. | Hakim Zahiruddin. |
| L. Gopal Singh. | L. Dharam Das. |
| L. Sheo Sahai Mal. | L. Balmukand, Executive Engineer. |
| | L. Hardhian Singh. |
| | R. B. Sahib Singh. |
| | Sh. Nur Hosain. |

Income.—The total income for the year under report was Rs. 2,71,968 against Rs. 2,26,633 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 45,335 or about 20 per cent. Adding the opening balance the amount at the disposal of the Committee was Rs. 2,95,383, a figure which had never before been reached up to that time.

Its details are as below :—

					Rs.
Taxes	...	...	...	...	2,29,246
Other sources	...	.	...	...	42,722

Expenditure.—The total expenditure was Rs. 2,25,069 or about Rs. 1,600 more than that of the preceding year and Rs. 9,000 more than that in 1878-79. The difference is considerable and was due entirely to Rs. 14,000 having been spent on constructing public latrines, and procuring new and repairing old conservancy carts, and the maintenance of roads, drainage and Water-works.

The chief items of expenditure are given below :—

	Rs.
1. Head Office	9,501
2. Conservancy	42,793
3. Drainage	2,895
4. Water works	6,282
5. Roads	23,974
6. Buildings	7,442
7. Other works	9,669
8. Charitable establishment	18,361
9. Miscellaneous	11,729
10. Public works	55,084
11. Police	60,000
12. Administration	41,794
13. Sanitation	39,794
14. Medical	10,987
15. Education	5,492
16. Nazul properties	6,726
17. Queen's Gardens and menagerie	5,052
18. Miscellaneous	10,140

The establishment included the ordinary charges for the overseer and his office, and those for the special Engineer engaged in maturing the drainage and Water-works projects and the expenses on surveying and other preliminary works.

Sewers and drains.—All the sewers and drains in the city were cleaned out and overhauled thoroughly, but they could not be repaired as it would have cost about a lac of rupees. They were however put into working order.

Street lighting and watering.—Rs. 4,874 and Rs. 11,382 respectively were spent on lighting and watering. These charges are somewhat high but the requirements of a large and populous city with a European and a Native Garrison and 3 railway stations in its midst thoroughly explain the matter.

Sanitation.—Charges under this head amounted to Rs. 39,792 and this item alone accounts for most of the excess expenditure during the year under report over the year preceding it. The extra expenditure may be accounted for by the construction of 6 large pacca latrines and the purchase of a large number of conservancy carts. A large sum was also spent on repairing old carts. Besides these expenses the supervising establishment cost a sum of Rs. 5,292 annually to the Municipality, the expenditure on the menial staff excluded.

Medical Branch.—The expenditure on this branch was made up of charges on account of the maintenance of the Civil Hospital and its medical staff including the Assistant Surgeon; dispensaries were also maintained and grants were also given to the Mission institutions.

Police Stations.—It was intended that a new Police Station should be built in Faiz Bazar during this year because the Police occupied a rented house and Rs. 6,000 were also allotted for the purpose. A site was purchased and plans and estimates costing Rs. 6,000 were passed by the Committee, but the modifications made by the Executive Engineer raised the estimate to Rs. 9,000. The Committee was not prepared to exceed Rs. 6,000 and therefore further modifications were made necessary and the work was postponed for the time being to be carried out next year.

Drainage project.—Towards the close of this year a drainage scheme was submitted by the Engineer but it was by no means a complete one. Several proposals were made and rejected as they involved the expenditure of very large sums.

Water-works project.—During this year this project may be said to have somewhat advanced although at first sight it would seem that the reverse was the case. Some years previous to the year under report the site for the supply wells and the reservoir had been fixed upon, the latter behind the Idgah, on the ridge a little south of the Sadar Bazar. Subsequently the site for the wells was changed to a place in the Bela plantation due east of the Qudsia Gardens. During the year under report the question of sites was again considered by the Committee. The Superintending Engineer recommended that the portion of the ridge near Hindu Rao's house should be selected as the site for the reservoir and that

the supply wells should be sunk in the sandy tract between the village Chandrawal and the Jumna. He recommended that these sites were preferable from an economical as well as the sanitary point of view to those previously proposed. This proposal was laid before the Lieutenant-Governor during his visit to Delhi in the cold weather and was approved by His Honour provided that the proposed sites were favourably reported on, after inspection, by the Sanitary Commissioner. The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Bellow, accordingly visited the new sites and reported that they were preferable to those previously proposed provided that certain sanitary requirements could be carried out. These were, first the removal of the village of Chandrawal; second, the removal of the plantation above the site of the supply wells; and third, the preservation and proper drainage of the waste land above and around the site. From the experiments conducted by the Municipal Engineer it was believed that the wells sunk in the proposed site would yield an abundant supply of water and the Chandrawal Examiner had also certified that the water drawn from the trial well was of good quality and free from pollution. The reports were sent to the Lieutenant-Governor and His Honour's decision was awaited.

There was no doubt that the sites referred to above were suitable in every respect but their adoption involved the loss of a large sum of money already expended on the reservoir near Idgah and also the charges on account of compensations.

Municipal Poilce.—The Police were paid by the Municipality but they were not under the direct control of the Committee. A telephone system was arranged between the Police Stations and it worked well during the year.

Municipal Staff.—The executive machinery of the Municipality was readjusted during this year and the Secretary thoroughly supervised its working.

Poor Relief Fund.—The poor relief operations comprised a monthly payment of Re. 1 each to destitute widows; and the maintenance of a Poor House for incapables and for homeless children. This Poor House was managed by Mr. Rowe and no cases were admitted unless it was ascertained that they were unable to earn a living in any way. Out of this fund also the District Superintendent of Police granted passes to European vagrants at the cost of the Committee up to Rs. 50 a month.

Queen's Gardens.—These gardens were well managed by the Reverend James Smith.

Bela Plantations.—The Bela plantation was under the President's charge. The Conservator of the Forests visited the plantation during the winter of the year under report and recommended that the undergrowth and surplus trees should be cleared and the open spaces should be let out for cultivation and his advice was followed. He also removed the doubts which existed as to the Committee's powers over the plantation by stating that it was entirely under Municipal charge. The income from the plantation during the year was Rs. 3,478 and the expenditure Rs. 948.

Census —During the year under report a census of the city and suburbs within Municipal limits was taken. The operations were conducted under the supervision of the members of the Committee. A paid staff was entertained for the preparation of the list of houses and plans. The total cost of the census was Rs. 2,022-6-10, paid by the Municipality. The result of the enumeration is noted below:—

					Rs.
City	...	...	...	...	1,20,943
Suburbs	...	...	...	...	51,591

The numbers given above show an increase of 12 per cent in the population as compared with those obtained in the census of 1868 which were as below:—

					Rs.
City	...	...	...	...	1,11,015
Suburbs	...	...	...	...	43,402

1881-82



R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh, 1881-1911.

MEMBERS :

T. W. Smyth, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. Lala Balmukand, Executive Engr.
G. Smyth, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Mirza Suleman Shah.
Rev. James Smith.	R. B. Sahib Singh.
Sur.-Major Adam Taylor, Civil Surgeon.	Kanwar Gopal Singh.
I. P. Phillips, Esq.	Lala Hardhian Singh.
E. W. Parker, Esq., Judicial Asstt. Commr.	Shaikh Nur Hosain.
G. A. Browne, Distt. Supdt. of Police.	Mohd. Ikramullah Khan.
C. H. Bryne, Esq.	Lala Hazari Mal.
H. Mande, Esq., Asstt. Commr.	L. Sheo Sahai Mal.
J. E. Rowe, Esq., Judge, Small Cause Court.	L. Dharam Das.
	Hakim Zahiruddin.
	K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh.
	K. B. Hadi Hosain Khan.
	L. Kishan Chand.

Constitution of the Committee.—The Committee consisted of 21 members, of whom 6 were official and 15 non-official. Of the latter, three were Europeans, six were Hindus and six Mohammadans. The non-official members were nominated and usually held office for two years. Owing, however, to the difficulty of obtaining men of influence, the same members were frequently appointed.

Four new members were during the year under report appointed to fill vacancies caused by death or retirement, *viz* :—

Khan Bahadur Syed Hadi Husain Khan, *vice* L. Rammi Mal, deceased.

Lala Kishan Chand, *vice* Lala Hazari Mal, deceased.

Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick, *vice* Mr. I. P. Phillips, resigned.

Mr. E. W. Parker, Vice President, was, on his transfer to Lahore, succeeded by Mr. J. E. Rowe.

Income.—During this year the total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 2,76,556 and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,55,902 and the chief items of expenditure are as below :—

			Rs.
1. Public Works Department	...	...	50,350
2. Police charges	...	...	60,120
3. Administration charges	...	...	47,103
4. Sanitation charges	...	...	46,660
5. Medical charges	...	...	10,210
6. Education charges	...	...	5,052
7. Nazul charges	...	...	13,784

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The amount of Rs. 50,350 spent under this head is detailed as below :—

Establishment.—This establishment comprised: (1) the Overseer and his staff, and (2) the Municipal Engineer with staff.

Roads.—Many of the city and station roads were entirely remetalled and repaired, and a stock of kankar was collected for operation during the rainy season as it was difficult to procure a supply when once the rains set in.

Buildings.—Four new buildings were constructed during the year, *viz.*, 3 octroi stations at a cost of Rs. 623 and Rs. 3,973 were expended towards the construction of a new Police Station in the Faiz Bazar, near the Delhi Gate.

Drains and Water-courses.—Towards the cleaning of drains and water-courses the Committee spent Rs. 4,289. The old Shah Jahani drains and many of the drains in the small streets were opened up and thoroughly cleaned. The large drain in the Chandni Chowk was flushed up by steam power,

Preservation of trees.—The increase of Rs. 833 under this head as compared with the figures of the previous year was due to the construction of a number of brick enclosures on the sides of the roads for the protection of young trees.

POLICE CHARGES.

The sum paid by the Municipality towards the maintenance of the Municipal Police amounted to Rs. 60,000 and in addition to this yearly charge the Committee expended large sums on the construction of new thanas, the repairs of Police Stations and outposts, the maintenance of police telegraph lines, and other miscellaneous charges.

ADMINISTRATION CHARGES.

The following were the different charges under this head :—

				Rs.
Head Office	...	...	...	11,457
Collection of taxes	...	...	...	12,147
Poor House relief	...	...	...	5,869
Street watering	...	...	...	11,429
Street lighting	...	...	...	6,201

SANITATION CHARGES.

The expenditure under this head was as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Establishment	...	...	...	29,889
Other charges	...	...	...	17,771

MEDICAL CHARGES.

				Rs.
Salaries of establishment	...	...	...	3,953
Medicines	...	...	...	4,053
Grant to medical institutions	...	...	...	1,053
Vaccination and cholera expenses	...	...	...	1,142

NAZUL CHARGES.

				Rs.
Staff	...	...	...	560
Roshanara Garden	...	...	...	4,967
Qudsia Garden	...	...	...	3,317
Bela Plantation	...	...	...	3,310
Other properties	...	...	...	1,322
Old Cantonments	...	...	...	308

ADMINISTRATION.

Water-works Project.—Mr. Morely, Municipal Engineer, completed and submitted his report on the Water-works project in June of this year. After consideration by the Committee it was printed and submitted to the Government in August, and at the same time an application was made for permission to raise a loan of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for constructing the works. The scheme was estimated to cost 15 lakhs, but it was believed that the Government of India in the Military Department would contribute $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as its share of the cost of supplying the troops in the Cantonments of Daryaganj and the Fort with pure water.

In his review of the report, General Pollard, Chief Engineer, recorded that the scheme prepared by Mr. Morely was a sound one, but that it was under-estimated by at least 18 to 20 per cent. He accordingly recommended certain reductions so as to bring the total cost to within the estimate of 15 lakhs. These were:—

1. To give up the provision made for the future extension of the population.
2. To allow at first 10 gallons a head per diem.
3. To limit the capacity of the reservoir to two days' supply at the reduced rate of 10 gallons.

The Committee approved of the modifications suggested by General Pollard.

The Government of India in the Military Department, instead of contributing a portion of the capital, agreed to pay for the water delivered to the troops at the rate of Re. 1 per thousand gallons, the delivery being estimated at 10 gallons per head for a population of 1,657 persons. In this way an income of Rs. 5,000 was promised to the Committee after deducting the expenses connected with the pumping. But the Committee was, however, put under the necessity of providing for the additional capital of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which, it was hoped, would be borne by the Military Department.

Sanitation and Conservancy.—The night-soil and sweepings of the city and suburbs were carted to intermediate depôts near the "Burjis" on the city wall, and thence they were taken to other larger depôts.

The manure after being deodorized at the depôts was kept for the cultivators of gardens and fields in the neighbourhood of the city and it brought a handsome income.

The Committee gradually got more and more control over the sweepings of the city.

Conservancy carts.—The Committee had at its disposal about 180 filth and rubbish carts in regular working order and about 50 more were under construction.

Workshop.—A workshop at an average monthly cost of Rs. 225 was maintained for the repair of carts, tools, etc., by the Municipality.

Latrines.—Six large latrines were built upon selected sites within the city, in localities inhabited by poor people, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,937 and several others were under contemplation as soon as suitable sites could be obtained.

Prosecutions under the Municipal Bye-laws.—793 persons were prosecuted before the Honorary Magistrates for breach of the Municipal Bye-laws, of which 529 were convicted.

Hackney Carriage Act.—Rules for the registration and control of carriages within Municipal limits were framed by the Committee, and after confirmation by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, were published in the Punjab Gazette of the 11th August 1881. Under these rules 15 first and 70 second class carriages were licensed.

Vaccination.—During the year the vaccination staff was re-organised in accordance with the resolution of the Punjab Government No. 3261, dated 10th September 1880. The total cost of the District establishment amounted to Rs. 2,172, of which Rs. 1,218 was the share borne by the Municipality.

But vaccination did not make as much progress in the city as was desired. It was not popular with many classes, especially the Hindus.

Registration of births and deaths—An establishment for the registration of births and deaths was maintained by the Committee, and the returns were fairly reliable. The reports were received at the Municipal Office and were made by the mohalla sweepers or by the head of the family in which the occurrence took place,

Twenty six persons were prosecuted during the year for failure to report births or deaths in their families. All were convicted. The following is the return of births and deaths during the year ending 31st March 1882 :—

Place.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
City	3,329	3,166	6,495	3,273	2,921	6,194
Suburbs ...	1,300	1,064	2,364	912	781	1,693
Total ...	4,629	4,230	8,859	4,185	3,702	7,887

Census.—A rough result of the census of the city and suburbs was given in the preceding year's report. But the following figures are taken from the official returns :—

Delhi and Suburbs.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
	173,393	93,165	80,228.

1882-83



Mr. J. R. Drummond, 1882 and 1890.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|---|
| T. W. Smyth, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | T. B. Morris, Esq., Executive Engineer. |
| A. W. Stogdon, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | Lala Balmukund, Executive Engineer. |
| T. Troward, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | Mirza Muhammad Suleman Shah. |
| J. E. Rowe, Esq., Judge, Small Cause Court. | K. B. Hadi Husain Khan. |
| Surgeon-Major G. C. Ross, Civil Surgeon. | R. B. Sahib Singh. |
| Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | L. Kishan Chand. |
| Rev. James Smith. | Shaikh Nur Husain. |
| C. Pearson, Esq., Inspector of Schools. | Muhammad Ikramullah Khan. |
| C. Sutherland, Esq. | Hakim Zahiruddin. |
| H. Hunter, Esq., Distt. Supdt., Police. | Kanwar Gopal Singh. |
| R. Baker, Esq. | L. Hardhian Singh. |
| | L. Dharam Das. |
| | L. Sheo Sahai Mal. |
| | K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh. |

Constitution of the Committee.—The constitution of the Committee during this year was the same as reported last year, except that Reverend James Smith, one of the members, took his departure for England. No person was appointed in his place and the Secretary had temporary charge of his ward. No recommendation was submitted for the appointment of another member, because it was expected that the elections under the Local Self-Government

Act were to be made and as the existing arrangement was working well it was proposed not to interfere with it.

Income.—The total income of the Municipality for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,91,912 showing an increase of Rs. 15,552 over that of the previous year. The following were the sources of income :—

	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,41,184
2. Hackney Carriage License Tax	335
3. Fees and fines	1,574
4. Interest	4,657
5. Rents and produce (other than Nazul)	23,060
6. Nazul properties	14,854
7. Miscellaneous	6,248
Total	2,91,912

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,33,982 against Rs. 2,55,902 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 78,080. But the expenditure included a sum of Rs. 1,01,871 invested in the Government Promissory Notes, so that it was not actually expended and excluding this amount the expenditure was less by Rs. 23,791 than that of the last year. The chief items of expenditure were :—

	Rs.
1. Public Works	36,633
2. Administration charges	46,024
3. Sanitation	46,981
4. Medical charges	11,374
5. Expenditure on Nazul properties	9,178
6. Miscellaneous	3,071
7. Police charges	60,118

New buildings.—Two new Octroi chowkis were built in place of the old ones which had become quite unfit for use. The old Police Station at Khirki Farashkhana was demolished for a like reason and was rebuilt. A further sum was incurred during the year in providing the new Police Station at the Faiz Bazar with additional accommodation.

Drains and water courses.—During the year a sum of Rs. 2,752 was expended towards the cleaning of the city drains, in addition

to the ordinary cleansing of the drains by the permanent staff employed for these purposes. The Shah Jahani drains were periodically flushed with the assistance of the Committee's portable engine.

Preservation of trees.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 4,161.

Poor Relief.—A sum of Rs. 5,367 was spent towards the relief of the destitute and poor. It may be detailed as below :—

			Rs.
1. Paid to indigent widow	...	...	3,841
2. „ European vagrants	...	...	400
3. Poor House expenses	...	...	1,126

Street Lighting.—The lighting of the streets during the whole night in the crowded parts of the city was carefully attended to.

Cantonment Fund.—The usual contribution of Rs. 3,000 per annum to the Cantonment Committee was continued to be paid. This was a fixed charge contributed towards defraying the cost of sanitation and lighting in the Cantonments.

Water-works Project.—Little or no progress was made towards furthering this scheme in consequence of the Municipality having no engineer to carry out the alterations in the estimates, suggested by General Pollard, as described in the report of the last year and the Committee hesitated to appoint a new man on a large salary who would have brought in new ideas and would have taken indefinite time in maturing his plans and especially as the Committee had no assurance from the Government that the proposed loan of 15 lakhs would be advanced if the Committee failed to raise the money elsewhere. The Committee, therefore, took advantage of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to Delhi and His Honour was pleased to receive a deputation on its behalf and gave a promise of his support as soon as the revised plans and estimates were prepared and the amount required was definitely ascertained.

The Committee consequently submitted a proposal to Government that the services of Mr. Morely, Assistant Engineer, who had prepared the estimates, etc., be again placed at the disposal of the Municipality to complete the revised estimates.

The Bank of Bengal at first seemed to be willing to undertake the raising of the loan but subsequently it intimated its unwillingness to do so. Efforts were also made to arrange for the raising of the loan in the local market but the amount of the capital available was insufficient and the interest demanded was too high to suit the requirements of the Municipality.

Prosecutions.—The number of prosecutions instituted during the course of the year was 508 and the convictions amounted to 389.

New Hospital.—Towards the later end of the year the Committee considered a proposal for the erection of a general hospital for the city of Delhi as the existing building was reported by the Civil Surgeon to be inadequate for the requirements of the people, both as to want of accommodation and the unsuitableness of the locality for surgical operations which required a more airy site. The Committee sanctioned the proposal and the cost of the building was estimated at Rs. 80,000 but it was intended to divide the expenditure in order that Rs. 20,000 might be set aside in the budget annually towards the completion of the building and to complete it in about four years.

Births and Deaths.—The following return will show the births and deaths during the year.

Place.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
City ...	2,785	2,637	5,422	2,605	2,732	5,337
Suburbs ...	1,056	936	1,992	749	593	1,342
Total ...	3,841	3,573	7,414	3,354	3,325	6,679

1883-84

MEMBERS :

T. W. Smyth, Esq., C. S., Dy. Commr. and President.	C. Pearson, Esq., Inspector of Schools.
G. Smyth, Esq., C. S., Dy. Commr. and President.	R. Baker, Esq., Hd. Master, Distt. School.
I. W. Gardiner, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	K. B. Hadi Husain Khan.
Surgeon-Major G. C. Ross, Civil Surgeon.	R. B. Sahib Singh.
E. A. Browne, Esq., Distt. Supdt., Police.	K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh.
C. Sutherland, Esq.	Md. Ikramullah Khan.
T. B. Morris, Esq. } Executive Engrs.	L. Sheo Sahai Mal.
C. B. Barrett, Esq. }	L. Hardhian Singh.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Shaikh Nur Husain.
J. E. Rowe, Esq., Judge, Small Cause Court.	Lala Kishan Chand.
	Kanwar Gopal Singh.
	Lala Dharam Das.
	Mirza Mohd. Suleman Shah.
	Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad.

Income.—The total income of the Municipality from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,02,060, showing again an increase of Rs. 10,148 over that of the preceding year. The following were the sources from which the income was derived :—

	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,50,894
2. Hackney Carriage License fees	278
3. Fees and fines	2,261
4. Interest on investments	7,116
5. Rents and produce other than Nazul	23,005
6. Nazul properties	14,780
7. Miscellaneous	3,726

Incidence.—The average incidence of Octroi per head of population was Re. 1-7-2 against Re. 1-6-3 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 3,06,909 against Rs. 3,33,982 in the preceding year.

The chief items of expenditure are detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Public Works	49,231
2. Police charges	60,989
3. Administration charges	50,107
4. Sanitary charges	47,782
5. Medical charges	12,038

	Rs.
6. Educational charges	8,535
7. Charges on Nazul properties	9,693
8. Charges paid to lunatic asylum	1,224
9 Miscellaneous charges	4,814

New buildings.—During this year only two new buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 892.

Repairs.—During this year the Town Hall was thoroughly repaired and improved.

Drains and Water-courses.—Several new drains were completed during the year and a sum of Rs. 7,399 was paid to the Canal Department as the Municipal Committee's share of the cost of the division of the Teliwara and Sadar Bazar drainage that was intersected by the cutting of the Okhla Navigation channel. The new drain constructed on the north side of the Queen's Road was a work of importance, which could not be avoided any longer.

Street Lighting.—A larger sum than usual was spent under this head during this year and it was due to the Committee having sanctioned additional lamps and having introduced kerosene oil but the smaller streets were still lighted with country oil.

Water-works Project.—During the year the Municipal Committee forwarded an application to the Government for the transfer of Mr. Morely's services to the Municipality. Mr. Morely being well acquainted with all the details of both the schemes, the Committee were of opinion that his time would not be spent in acquiring a knowledge about them and he would be better able than a stranger to do the work in accordance with General Pollard's recommendations. The sanction requested for was accorded by the Government and Mr. Morely assumed charge of the Water-works Project on 12th April 1884.

The Committee having taken into consideration the large expenditure that had already been incurred in endeavouring to complete the engineering part of the scheme, unanimously agreed to depute Mr. Morely to England to obtain complete working drawings both of the water-works and the drainage schemes under the best professional advice. Mr Morely left for England during the same month that he had resumed the charge in,

Drainage.—Several new drains were undertaken and completed during the year.

Although a proper system of drainage for this city was a work which the Committee considered to be of the highest importance from a sanitary point of view, yet they were unable to undertake its construction pending the result of the regular project under revision.

The Committee, however, found it necessary to furnish some of the streets with new pacca drains owing to their imperfect state of drainage by which water and other filthy liquid impurities kept constantly accumulating.

A large pacca drain was constructed on the north side of the Queen's Road running parallel with the compound wall of the railway station. During every year in the past during the rainy season this road used to remain under water owing to the defective state of its drainage. This was remedied and the new drain was found a great improvement.

The matter in regard to the intersection by the Canal authorities of the drainage of Sadar Bazar, Teliwara and Qadam Sharif owing to the cutting of the new Okhla Navigation channel was submitted for the order of the Government and in accordance with their decision the Municipal Committee paid to the Canal Authorities the sum of Rs. 7,399, being their share of the cost of the work, the construction of which was undertaken by the Canal Department on behalf of the Municipality.

Conservancy.—The general state of the conservancy of the city and of the suburbs was closely attended to and cleanliness maintained throughout as far as practicable which in a great measure conduced to the health of the inhabitants.

Cattle kept in the city.—During the rainy season it was found difficult to keep clean the localities of the city occupied by the ghosis and their cattle. In the rainy season these parts remained in a filthy state and the Committee considered the proposal of taking measures to put a stop to this objectionable nuisance. A Sub-Committee was therefore appointed to consider the advisability of adopting the system which was at that time started in the Bombay Presidency of having cattle stables situated in convenient places outside the walls of the city and by levying a nominal fee per head of cattle.

Conservancy tramway.—During this year the Committee took into consideration the question of purchasing a light tramway for the purpose of removing night-soil of the city but it was decided to postpone the proposal for the time being as the water-works and drainage projects were matters of greater importance and the estimated cost, Rs. 55,900, was considered more than the Committee could afford.

Roads.—Twenty-two roads measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles were entirely remetalled with kankar and other roads measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles were renewed with bajri.

1884-85

MEMBERS :

George Smyth, Esq., C.S., Deputy Commr. and President.	J. W. Jackson, Esq., Distt. Supdt., Police.
J. E. Rowe, Esq., Vice-President, Judge, Small Cause Court.	Mirza Mohd. Suleman Shah.
Surgn.-Major G. C. Ross, Civil Surgeon.	Lala Kishan Chand.
C. Sutherland, Esq.	K. B. Mahbub Baksh.
H. A. Finner, Esq., Executive Engineer.	R. B. Sahib Singh.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Hakim Zahiruddin.
C. Pearson, Esq., Inspector of Schools.	L. Sheo Sahai Mal.
R. Baker, Esq., Hd. Master, Distt. School.	L. Hardhian Singh.
L. Bhairon Parshad, Hd. Master, Distt. School.	Shaikh Nur Husain.
	Lala Dharam Das.
	K. B. Hadi Husain Khan.
	Md. Ikramullah Khan.
	Nawab Muhammad Najaf Khan.
	Lala Jagan Nath.

Income.—The total income of the year under report from all sources amounted to Rs. 2,76,161 against Rs. 3,02,060 in the previous year. There was a large falling off in the income from Octroi to the extent of Rs. 22,484. The chief items of income are given below :—

	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,28,410
2. Hackney Carriage License fees	247
3. Fees and fines	2,057
4. Interest on investments	9,770
5. Rents and produce (other than Nazul)	16,654
6. Income from Nazul properties	13,687
7. Miscellaneous	5,343

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 3,03,441 against Rs. 3,06,909 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 3,468. The chief items of expenditure were as below :—

	Rs.
1. Public Works	68,503
2. Administration Department	50,643
3. Sanitation charges	49,320
4. Medical charges	13,424
5. Educational charges	8,760

				Rs.
6. Nazul properties	...	...	...	13,356
7. Police charges	...	...	...	60,638
8. Cantonment grant	...	...	...	3,000
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,959

Water-works and Drainage.—In connection with these two projects the Committee expended a sum of Rs. 12,997, the principal item in which being the expenses incurred in deputing Mr. Morely, Assistant Engineer, to England with a view to his completing the working drainages both of the water-works and the drainage schemes under the best professional advice.

The amount paid by the Committee in connection with these expenses was Rs. 5,773 and Rs. 2,837 was the amount of Mr. Morely's salary from November 1884 to the end of March 1885.

A sum of Rs. 2,560 was paid to Mr. A. R. Binnie as his fee for his opinion on the two schemes and the next item of importance was Rs. 1,500 expended on the construction of eight bunds in the bed of the River Jumna at the Chandrawal Village. This work was undertaken at the request of the Chief Engineer and the total expense incurred amounted to Rs. 3,000.

Repairs to buildings.—Of the amount expended on repairs to buildings, the figures show a slight increase when compared with the previous year's expenditure under the head. The six large Police Stations and several Police outposts and chowkis, the Town Hall, the Bonded Ware-house, dispensaries and other Municipal Buildings were repaired and white washed and put into decent order.

Drains and water courses.—Ten new drains were constructed in different parts of the city at a cost of Rs. 2,590. Towards the cleaning out of old drains the Committee expended a sum of Rs. 4,488. Rs. 840 were spent in effecting repairs to existing drains and Rs. 1,052 were spent in supplying new stone slabs for covering side drains.

Preservation of trees.—A large amount was spent by the Committee in construction of additional brick enclosures for protecting roadside trees in the Civil Lines and in the suburban wards.

Canal Channels.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,964, showing an increase of Rs. 2,628 as compared with the previous year. The increase was due to a sum of Rs. 3,445 sanctioned and expended on cleaning out and repairing the masonry work of the Shahji Tank, situated outside the Ajmeri Gate. This work was important and one that should have been attended to before as the steps round the tank leading to the bottom had entirely to be renewed. The tank was replenished with fresh water from the Western Jumna Canal after it had been repaired.

Sanitation.—No changes were effected in respect to the permanent supervising establishment during the year under report but the conservancy establishment was increased to some extent owing to the new system that was introduced by the Committee in the month of November with a view to establish their exclusive right to the monopoly of the night soil of the city and suburbs and in order to arrange for its removal to the extra-mural depôts. It therefore became necessary to provide each Municipal ward with additional conservancy carts and requisite establishment.

Nazul properties.—Amounts larger than usual were spent on the improvement of Municipal gardens during the year under report. The kachcha tank in the Roshanara gardens was cleaned out and improved at a cost of Rs. 2,347. The bed of the tank was dug to the extent of 15 feet, its sides were nicely rounded off and turfed and a supply of Gold and Silver fish was obtained from the Taj Garden, Agra, for it. In the Qudsia Garden, Bela Plantation and other properties a decrease in expenditure had consequently to be made.

1885-86



L. Jagan Nath, 1885-86.

MEMBERS :

George Smyth, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	L. Bhairon Parshad, Hd. Master, Distt. School.
C. Sutherland, Esq.	L. Sheo Sahai Mal.
H. W. Jackson, Esq., Distt. Supdt., Police.	L. Jag an Nath.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	L. Hardhian Singh.
J. A. Cunnigham, Esq., M. D., Civil Surgeon.	L. Lal Singh.
Surgn.-Major G. C. Ross, Civil Sur- geon.	L. Girdhari Lal.
Mirza Suleman Shah.	L. Sri Kishan Das.
K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh.	L. Bala Parshad.
Md. Ikramullah Khan.	Shaikh Hafizullah.
Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan.	Sh. Nur Mohammad.
	Sh. Nur Husain.
	K. B. Saiyid Akbar Ali.

Constitution of the Committee.—The Municipal Committee of Delhi constituted under the Local Self-Government Scheme consisted of 19 members who came into office shortly after the commencement of the preceding financial year. Of the 19 members, the Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon were *ex-officio*, 5 were nominated on the part of the Government and the remaining 12 were elected by the voters qualified under the rules. Some months prior to the election registers of voters were prepared under the direct supervision of the Tahsildar of Delhi and qualified

voters were furnished with voting certificates as prescribed under the notification of rules published.

For the purposes of election the city and the suburbs including the Civil Lines were divided into 12 wards. The result of the elections was that six Mohammadans, five Hindus and one European (representing the interests of the Civil Lines Community) were returned as members. Of the nominated members two were Europeans, two Mohammadans and one Hindu.

Income.—The total income for the year under report was Rs. 3,05,277 against Rs. 2,76,161 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 29,116. The chief details of the income were as below :—

	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,54,086
2. Interest on investments	9,776
3. Fees and fines	2,109
4. Income other than Nazul	19,190
5. Income from Nazul properties	4,593
6. Miscellaneous	4,593

Expenditure.—The total amount expended during the year amounted to Rs. 3,09,861, showing an increase of Rs. 6,420 but in it is included a sum of Rs. 43,000 which was invested in the Government Promissory Notes. The actual expenditure was Rs. 2,66,861. The chief items of expenditure were as below :—

	Rs.
1. Public Works	51,154
2. Administration charges	49,860
3. Police charges	60,120
4. Sanitation charges	57,734
5. Medical charges	11,640
6. Educational charges	9,223
7. Nazul properties	8,122

Water-works and Drainage.—A sum of Rs. 8,375 was incurred in connection with the water-works and drainage projects. Of this sum Rs. 1,790 were expended in constructing bunds in the bed of the River Jumna in the vicinity of the spot selected for the supply wells.



Sir Denzil Ibbetson, 1886.

The project of the water-works having been approved by the Chief Engineer was sanctioned by the Punjab Government and the Committee at once submitted an application to Government for a loan of Rs. 1,25,000 of which sum 10½ lacs were required for carrying out the water-works projects and the balance of 2 lacs (to be added to the amount which the Committee had already in hand) for undertaking the drainage works. The application also stated that should the Government be not prepared to grant the loan from Imperial funds, the Committee hoped that it would guarantee the Octroi income to enable them to borrow the amount from elsewhere, which was all they could hope to do under the circumstances. To their application a reply was received in which the Government intimated its inability to advance the money from Imperial funds as the Government of India had ruled that loans for local purposes should be raised in the open market and further His Honour was unable to guarantee the octroi income.

Dufferin Hospital.—The foundation stone of the Dufferin Hospital was laid by His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Delhi on the site selected for the building outside the Lahori Gate of the city. The Committee offered a prize of Rs. 1,000 and another of Rs. 200 for the first and second designs selected. There were about 15 competitors. The judging

Committee, comprising the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Punjab, the Superintending Engineers, Irrigation and Provincial Departments, the Deputy Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon, and three Indian gentlemen of the city, having taken the plans into consideration, awarded the first prize to Captain G. M. Porter, R.E., of Simla. The plan was a very handsome design and was approved by the Government also.

Roads.—In the preceding year Rs. 30,000 were spent under this head but in the year under report Rs. 16,000 only were spent as the contractors could not do the work and their excuse for failure



Mr. A. Meredith, 1886.

was that they were unable to procure carts for bringing in kankar owing to the Commissariat and Industrial Departments, during the camp of exercise, having engaged almost every cart in the District. Only two roads were constructed during the year, one in the Sadar Bazar and the other in Dhobiwara. Twelve roads were entirely remetalled.

Repairs to buildings.—Several very important works were undertaken during the year. A sum of Rs 1,213 was expended in building a verandah before the shops in the vegetable market at Sabzimandi. This verandah was much needed as there was no



shelter of any kind in front of the shops. Among other works was the repairing of a part of the compound wall of the Queen's Gardens, the repairing of the city wall at the back of the Government College and some repairs to the Slaughter House. New and very handsome gates were procured for the entrances to the Queen's Gardens.

A very handsome balustrade was erected opposite the Town Hall Building between the two entrances facing the Chandni Chowk. This balustrade is of Agra stone and its design is in conformity with the Town Hall and the Clock Tower.

Miscellaneous charges.—A sum of Rs. 416 was incurred towards defraying the expenses in connection with the reception accorded to Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin on the occasion of their visit to Delhi.

1886-87



K. B. Akbar Ali, 1886—87.

MEMBERS :

George Smyth, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Shaikh Nur Husain. Hakim Zahiruddin.
Denzil Ibbetson, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Lala Sheo Sahai Mal. Nur Mohd. Khan.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq., Vice-President.	Lala Hardhian Singh. K. B. Mir Akbar Ali.
H. W. Jackson, Esq., Distt. Supt. Police.	Lala Sri Kishan Das. Shaikh Hafizullah.
Dr. T. E. L. Bate, Civil Surgeon.	Lala Bala Parshad.
C. Sutherland, Esq.	Lala Girdhari Lal.
Rev. G. A. Lefroy.	Mirza Suleman Shah.
William Wilson, Esq.	Md. Ikramullah Khan.
K. B. Hadi Husain Khan.	Lala Lal Singh.
K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh.	

Constitution of the Committee.—At the beginning of the year under report a Special Meeting was arranged for the purpose of determining what three members would be required to vacate office in accordance with the rules in force. After the usual drawing of lots it was announced that L. Lal Singh, Member for Ward No. 1, Mir Akbar Ali, Member for Ward No. 11, and L. Girdhari Lal, Member for Ward No. 4 would be required to vacate office. The usual proceedings for holding fresh elections were duly notified and completed and on the day of election the three abovenamed members were returned unopposed.

On receipt of the Gazette Notification, the Committee proceeded to elect a Vice-President for the year and K. B. Syed Hadi Husain Khan was elected Vice-President for the year.

Business Bye-laws.—The revised Business rules submitted to the Government for approval in the preceding year were approved and sanctioned by H. H. the Lieut. Governor and were adopted after publication.

Income.—The total income from all sources, as detailed below, amounted to Rs. 3,44,513 against Rs. 3,05,277 in the previous year :—

				Rs.
1. Octroi	...	...	...	2,63,057
2. Hackney Carriage License Fees	...	...	...	240
3. Fees and fines	...	...	...	1,754
4. Interest on investments	...	...	...	12,113
5. Income other than Nazul	...	...	...	19,538
6. Income from Nazul properties	...	...	...	16,480
7. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	31,331

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 3,08,988 against Rs. 3,09,861 in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 24,045 was invested in Government Promissory Notes beside the expenditure incurred during the year. The chief items of expenditure during the year were :—

				Rs.
1. Public Works Department	...	...	...	53,474
2. Police charges	...	...	...	61,356
3. Administration charges	...	...	...	52,146
4. Sanitation charges	...	...	...	59,818
5. Medical charges	...	...	...	13,997
6. Expenditure on Nazul properties	...	...	...	9,952
7. Educational charges	...	...	...	35,787
8. Cantonment Grant	...	...	...	3,000
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	11,984

Roads.—The expenditure on the maintenance of roads was the same as in the preceding year. Several roads were repaired and retalalled but the Committee could not do all that it required owing to the failure on the part of the contractor to supply the full quantity of kankar for which he had been given contract. Many of

the roads intended to be remetalled during the year had to be left as they were and consequently they were in a very bad state. Adequate arrangements for the future were, however, made through a contractor for the supply of 2 lacs cubic feet of kankar.

The roads in Delhi suffered very much on account of the heavy traffic of country carts and local thelas; the latter specially did a great deal of damage to them.

Repairs to Buildings.—Ordinary annual repairs were done to all the Municipal buildings but there is nothing requiring special comment.



Mr. W. R. H. Merk, 1887.

Drains and water courses.—The drainages in many of the streets were very imperfect and much inconvenience was caused to the residents during the rains. Surface drains were provided in many places where it was possible; otherwise underground drains were constructed.

Educational charges.—The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 35,787 against Rs. 9,223 expended in the previous year. The items of expenditure were:—

			Rs.
1. The Industrial School of Art	...	...	2,437
2. Industrial School in Poor House	...	...	755
3. Grant to S. P. G. Mission	...	...	600

			Rs.
4. Grant to St. Stephen's College	...	...	1,200
5. Grant to Baptist Mission School	...	...	600
6. Subscription to the Aitchison College	...	...	7,500
7. Scholarship of Buland Akhtar	...	...	29
8. Expenditure on Municipal Board School	...	...	22,666

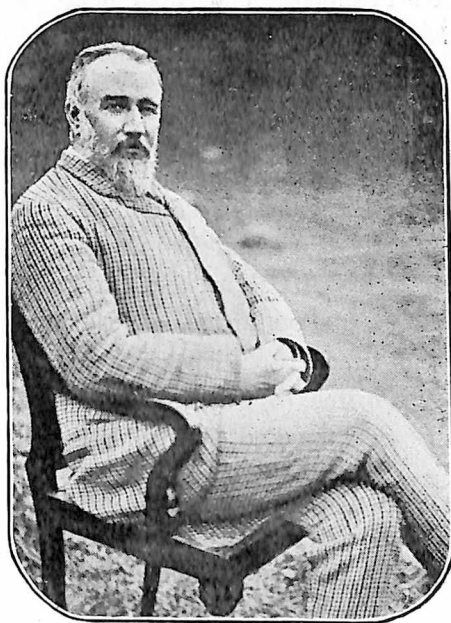
The expenditure incurred on the Industrial School of Art was the same as in the preceding year. This institution showed an improvement each year. The supervision of the school was entrusted to a Sub-Committee. The Industrial School maintained in connection with the Poor House was a very old institution and it has been referred to in the reports for the previous years. Item No. 6 represents Municipal subscription paid during the year towards the Aitchison College at Lahore. The expenditure on the Municipal Board School was Rs. 22,666. During this year the management of this school was transferred to the Municipal Committee in accordance with the orders of the Punjab Government.

Miscellaneous charges.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 11,984 against Rs. 7,736 in the preceding year. The principal item of expenditure was Rs. 7,850, a portion of the expenses incurred in celebrating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Delhi.

A part of this amount was spent in connection with the Durbar held in Delhi on the occasion of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Opening and Closing balances.—The opening balance of the year was Rs. 12,189 and the closing balance was Rs. 23,669.

1887-88



Mr. E. O'Brien, 1887.

MEMBERS :

E. O'Brien, Esq., C. S., Dy. Commr. and President.	K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh. Md. Ikramullah Khan.
W. Merk, Esq., C. S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Rai Sheo Sahai Mal. Shaikh Nur Hosain.
R. Clarke, Esq., C. S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Lala Lal Singh. Nur Mohd. Khan.
William Wilson, Esq.	Lala Bala Parshad.
Rev. G. A. Lefroy.	Lala Hardhian Singh.
C. Sutherland, Esq.	Shaikh Hafizullah.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Lala Girdhari Lal.
Dr. T. E. L. Bate, Civil Surgeon.	K. B. Mir Asghar Ali.
R. P. Russell, Esq.	Hakim Zahiruddin.
K. B. Syed Hadi Husain Khan.	R. B. Peary Lal.
Mirza Md. Suleman Shah.	

Constitution of the Committee.—The Municipal Committee of the year under report consisted of 23 officers and members of whom 2 were *ex-officio*, 10 nominated and 11 elected.

President and Vice-President.—The office of President was held as formerly by the Deputy Commissioner; and Khan Bahadur



Syed Hadi Husain Khan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, was re-elected Vice-President, and held office throughout the year.

Meetings and Sub-Committees.—17 Special and 28 Ordinary Meetings were held during the year; on an average each meeting was attended by 14·06 members. In addition to these Special and Ordinary Meetings, the standing Sub-Committees mentioned below met often, and gave the Municipal Committee much help in details:—(1) Sanitation Sub-Committee, (2) Public Works Sub-Committee, (3) Octroi Sub-Committee, (4) Nazul Sub-Committee, (5) Appeal Sub-Committee, (6) Dispensary Sub-Committee, (7) Poor House Sub-Committee, (8) Slaughter House Sub-Committee, (9) Lighting Sub-Committee and (10) Industrial School Sub-Committee.

Elections and Nominations.—In May 1887, the elections for Wards Nos. 2, 3, 8 and 13 took place, the retiring members were re-elected by a large majority, and their re-election was notified in G. O. No. 231 of 16th May 1887.

Mr. R. Russell and Rai Bahadur Pearey Lal were appointed members of the Municipal Committee by G. O. No. 658 of 26th October 1887 and G. O. No. 688 of 2nd November, respectively.

Secretary.—Mr. Hurley was appointed Secretary in place of Mr. Bryan whose services were dispensed with.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.—The total population of the city and suburbs according to the census of 1881 was 173,393. The birth returns showed a total of 8,009, and from this it could be inferred that no births escaped registration. The total of deaths was 11,458 and it may also be taken as correct. Eighteen persons were prosecuted for omitting to report births and deaths during the year.

The year was very unhealthy, at least in the autumn months, when the mortality rose to 110 per mille. The exceptional rainfall during the season was presumably the cause of the fever which carried off so many people.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Income.—The year opened with a balance on			
1st April 1887 ...	23,669	3	7
Receipts during 1887-88 ...	3,26,353	2	8
Total income during 1887-88 ...	3,50,022	6	3
Expenditure.—Expenditure during 1887-88 ...	3,13,779	15	3
Closing balance on 1st March 1888	36,242	7	0

The chief items of income are detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Octroi ...	2,51,491
2. Hackney Carriage License Fees ...	368
3. Fees and Fines ...	1,918
4. Interest on investments ...	12,144
5. Rents and Produce (other than Nazul) ...	15,799
6. Income from Nazul properties ...	14,562
7. Miscellaneous ...	30,088

And the chief items of expenditure were as under :—

	Rs.
1. Public Works ...	59,388
2. Police ...	65,773
3. Administration ...	53,507
4. Sanitation ...	59,308
5. Medical Department ...	15,890
6. Education ...	28,633
7. Gardens ...	7,707
8. Miscellaneous ...	14,788
9. Nazul ...	8,691

Drains.—Twenty-eight new underground drains were made during the year. Further outlay on underground drains, except in special cases, was stopped by the Committee as it was hoped that the drainage scheme for Delhi was soon to be sanctioned. It was considered unwise to go on making drains which might not fit in with the general project.

Almost all the wells in the city were emptied and cleaned out ; and all the old Shahjahani drains were opened up and cleaned out also. Some of the drains were choked to the top with sewage, and they looked like cesspools owing to their faulty levels,

Police.—The unusual increase under this head was due to the proposal made by the Superintendent of Police to enrol a larger number of Punjabis in the Police Force. This resolution was made in consequence of the Dasehra-Moharrum riots in October 1886 when the force was found wanting in discipline.

Sanitation.—The Committee had 300 carts and 11 pack bullocks for the removal of excreta and sweepings. A conservancy tramway was also proposed for the purpose. The funds for this purpose were not just then available but it was hoped the funds would be found to take the proposal in hand at an early date.

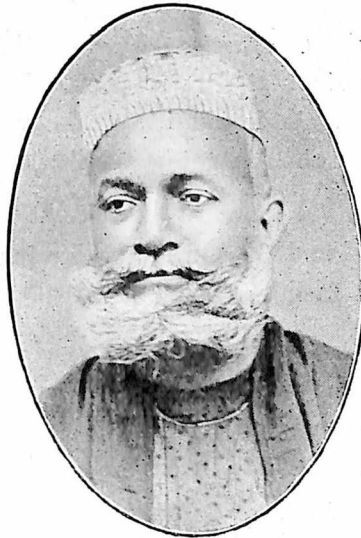


K. B. Asghar Ali, 1887-91.

Prosecutions.—The number of suits instituted by the Committee was 31, out of which 6 were lost. No cases were filed against the Municipality.

Destruction of dogs and snakes.—The large increase of Rs. 3,492 incurred on the destruction of 21,593 snakes scarcely diminished the number of deaths from snake-bite. The demand for snakes caused quite a trade in Delhi, and they were imported from Gurgaon, the Qutab and other hilly places. A similar increase was found under the charges for killing dogs.

1888-89



L. Kanhaya Lal, Hd. Master, 1888-94.

MEMBERS :

R. Clarke, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Lala Girdhari Lal. Shaikh Hafizullah.
K. B. Syed Hadi Husain Khan, Vice-President.	Rai Sheo Sahai Mal. K. B. Mir Asghar Ali.
Rev. G. A. Lefroy.	Md. Ikramullah Khan.
Dr. T. E. L. Bate, Civil Surgeon.	K. B. Mahbub Baksh.
C. Sutherland, Esq.	Shaikh Nur Husain.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	R. B. Pearey Lal.
H. W. Jackson, Esq., Distt. Supdt., Police.	Chaudhri Nur Mohd.
William Wilson, Esq.	Lala Bala Parshad.
R. P. Russell, Esq.	Mirza Suleman Shah.
Col. W. R. M. Holroyd, Educational Dept.	Mirza Iqbal Shah.
J. L. Kipling, Esq.	Lala Sri Kishan Das.
Lala Lal Singh.	Lala Kanhaya Lal, Hd. Master.
Lala Hardhian Singh.	Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad.
	Syed Sultan Mirza.

Municipal Boundaries.—The description of the Municipal boundaries then existing was quite unintelligible, there being no boundary at all specified on the east or the river-side. The revision of the boundaries was therefore under consideration. The area of the Cantonment was formally excluded from Municipal limits in accordance with the orders of the Government of India but for

Octroi purposes the Cantonment area was added to the Municipal limits by a separate notification.

Constitution of the Committee.—During this year 4 elected members vacated their seats by rotation. In each of the three wards there was only a single candidate who was returned unopposed. In the fourth the outgoing member was re-elected by a large majority.

Seventeen Special and 32 Ordinary Meetings were held, the average attendance of members being 12.

The most important subject that engaged the attention of the Committee during the year under report was the elaboration of ways and means to meet the charges of the proposed loan for Water-works. These remained under the consideration of a Special Sub-Committee for a year. Their proposals were, with certain modifications, accepted and submitted to Government; such of the proposals as were within the competence of the Local Government were sanctioned to be introduced the next year. One proposal required the sanction of the Supreme Government which had not been received during the year. The proposals included a new Octroi on fruit and vegetables, and an increased rate on "pan" leaves.

These taxation proposals were further supplemented by considerable reductions in current expenditure, and by a more profitable system of managing properties vested in the Committee. On the whole the financial position of the Committee was considered sufficiently sound to justify them in applying to Government for a loan of 6 lacs, the amount which, with the balance invested and in hand, was necessary to carry out the scheme for supplying pure water to the city.

The Delhi Water-works' scheme had been under consideration for more than 20 years. Difficulties of one kind or another, Engineering, Sanitary, or Financial were ever cropping up, so much so that the Committee had begun to despair of their wishes in this matter ever being realised. They were therefore glad to find that the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to Delhi in December 1888, and the change of the policy of the Government of India in respect to Local Loans, had given them

reason confidently to hope that the execution of the scheme would be well in hand before the close of the year under report.

The drainage scheme was hardly of less importance in the interests of public health than the supply of pure water.

A design for a system of main drains had been elaborated and approved of; objections were however raised by the Sanitary authorities to the underground drains and it was decided that surface drains should be substituted for them where possible. The Committee while agreeing that surface drains were more suitable where they could be constructed, were afraid that the undulating nature of the ground and the relative levels of the streets and the areas to be drained, would render the surface system impossible in the city.

Conservancy Tramway.—A conservancy tramway to carry away the solid refuse of the city to a distance, instead of hurrying it in pits in dangerous proximity to habitation, was also decided upon. The estimate, which amounted to Rs. 50,000, was submitted to Government for sanction.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income of the Municipality during the year under report from sources other than Octroi amounted to Rs. 1,13,084 against Rs. 74,860, showing an increase of over 50 per cent. This was the most satisfactory feature in the year's working, as the increase was not due to windfalls of any kind, but to the more careful and systematic utilisation of the Committee's own property. The income from Octroi, Rs. 2,52,353, gave a total of Rs. 3,65,437.

The total expenditure was Rs. 3,11,454 or Rs. 2,326 less than that in 1887-88.

1889-90



Mr. R. Clarke, 1885, 1887, 1890, 1892.

MEMBERS :

R. Clarke, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Shaikh Hafizullah.
K. B. Syed Hadi Husain Khan, Vice-President.	K. B. Mir Asghar Ali.
William Wilson, Esq.	Shaikh Nur Husain.
Rev. John Moulson, Chaplain.	Mirza Iqbal Shah.
Surg.-Maj. T. E. L. Bate, Civil Surgeon.	L. Kanhaya Lal.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	L. Girdhari Lal.
C. Sutherland, Esq.	L. Lal Singh.
E. W. Parker, Esq.	Syed Sultan Mirza.
B. Parker, Esq., Executive Engineer.	L. Hardhian Singh.
Md. Ikramullah Khan.	Lal Bala Prasad.
R. B. Pearey Lal.	Chaudhri Nur Mohd.
Rai Sheo Sahai Mal.	L. Sri Kishan Das.
	Hakim Zahiruddin.

Constitution of the Committee.—Three elected members retired in rotation and one resigned. In two wards the outgoing men were returned unopposed, in the third two candidates stood for election ; out of 590 possible votes the retiring member secured 497. There being no candidates for election to the fourth vacancy, a member was nominated by Government.

The strength of the Committee was retained at its maximum 24. Eighteen Special and 31 Ordinary Meetings were held, and the average attendance at these 49 meetings was 12·72.

Direct Taxation.—The question of introducing direct taxation to some extent in lieu of Octroi remained under the consideration of the Committee during the year under report and a satisfactory settlement of the question was expected in the year to come.

Rules and Bye-laws—Sanction of the Government was obtained to rules for refunds, building houses under section 88, and punishment of evasion of Octroi. The Hackney Carriage rules were, with the sanction of the Government, amended, and for the first time ekkas were brought under rules applicable to Hackneys.

Efforts to reduce expenditure.—On the application of the Committee, Government reduced the expenditure on Police by Rs. 2,400 a year; a similar application to be relieved of the cost of establishment on Honorary Magistrates' Court did not meet with success.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs 1,84,827, of which Rs. 9,362 were realised from direct taxation (introduced on 1st April 1890), on animals kept for riding, driving, draught or burden; the balance, Rs. 2,75,465 being collected from Octroi. Out of this sum Rs. 12,334 were paid away in refunds (which came into force on 1st July 1889), leaving a net income from Octroi of Rs. 2,63,131.

Income and Expenditure.—The income from sources other than taxation amounted to Rs. 1,06,501 against Rs. 1,13,084 in the previous year; a decrease of Rs. 6,583. Owing to drought and the failure of mango crop, the income from grass lands, fruit, etc., fell off, and this accounts for the greater part of the decrease.

The miscellaneous sources of income had been worked up to a very high point in the previous year and there was no room for further improvement. The results from the sale of refuse were satisfactory as they were slightly higher than in the previous year.

The total expenditure was Rs. 3,71,697 as compared with Rs. 3,11,454, showing an increase of Rs. 60,243; but Rs. 66,217 were spent out of the income on the Water works.

Besides the item of increase last mentioned Rs. 12,334 were spent on refunds of Octroi. This item of expenditure appears for the first time in the accounts.

There was a saving of Rs. 1,647 in the Police expenditure as already mentioned and Rs. 1,350 in charges connected with the Lady Doctor of the Lady Dufferin Fund, who resigned and was replaced by an Indian lady on reduced emoluments. The saving on public gardens amounted to Rs. 2,930, while Rs. 6,392 less were spent on roads.

The opening balance in floating account was Rs. 90,226, of which Rs. 74,000 were invested during the year; this was equivalent to an opening balance of Rs. 16,226. The closing balance after paying Rs. 66,217 out of the year's income towards the Water-works was Rs. 35,857, so that on the normal working of the year the financial position of the Committee was improved to the extent of Rs. 86,000. The invested funds at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3,74,500.

The following sums were paid during the year towards the education of women in obstetrics and the cost of medicines and medical relief to women :—Contribution to Nurses' Training Class in St. Stephen's Hospital Rs. 540, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Delhi, Rs. 690.

General Remarks.—No change was made in the conservancy establishment and arrangements. The mohalla of Dhobiwara was provided with a new open drain.

The births for the calendar year showed a total of 7,674, and the deaths, 27 of which were from cholera, were 7,683. The average for the 5 years including 1889 for births was 7,531 and deaths, 7,897.

The Water-works and Conservancy Tramway were commenced during the year under report; the latter was finished and an application was made to the Government for the loan of transport mules to work it.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor was pleased to honor the Committee with his presence in the Durbar Hall on the 10th February 1890.

1890-91



R. B. L. Pearey Lal, 1887-97.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| R. Clarke, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | L. Bala Parshad. |
| J. R. Drummond, Esq., C.S. | Md. Ikramullah Khan. |
| W. Wilson, Esq. | Shaikh Hafizullah. |
| K. B. Syed Hadi Husain Khan, Vice-President. | Shaikh Nur Husain. |
| Rev. G. A. Lefroy. | Syed Sultan Mirza. |
| Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | Mirza Iqbal Shah. |
| Rev. John Moulson. | Hakim Zahiruddin. |
| R. B. Pearey Lal. | L. Girdhari Lal. |
| L. Kanhaya Lal, Head Master. | L. Bala Parshad. |
| Rai Sheo Sahai Mal. | Mir Asghar Ali. |
| L. Hardhian Singh. | Lala Lal Singh. |
| L. Sri Kishan Das. | Chaudhri Nur Mohd. |
| | Lala Shimbhu Nath. |

Constitution of the Committee.—One elected member resigned but the vacancy was not filled as the year was drawing to a close. Four retired by rotation. Three of the outgoing members were re-elected and one new was elected without a contest in any case.

One nominated member went out by rotation and was re-appointed, another died, and a third resigned, and the vacancies were duly filled up.

Sixteen special and 33 ordinary meetings, 49 in all, were held during the year. The average attendance at the special meetings was 52 and at the ordinary meetings 29.

Government sanction was obtained to the imposition of a tax (under Section 39 (1) (B), Act XIII of 1884) of Rs. 2 per head per annum on milch cattle kept within the walls of the city ; and the Committee under Section 47 fixed the 1st January 1891, as the date from which the tax should come into force. The tax was payable by equal quarterly instalments.

The Secretary, Sanitary Superintendent and Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Municipality, under Section 40 of Act IV of 1872, were invested with the powers of a Police Officer as described under Section 34 of Act V of 1861 in regard to the 7th class of offence mentioned in the same section when committed within Municipal limits.

During the year under report the Municipal Committee, in accordance with the Punjab Government letter No. 550 of 19th July 1890, adopted with certain amendments rules regulating elections, and submitted them to Government for sanction.

Rules under Section 119 (1), clauses (c), (e), (g) and (h) of the Municipal Act were adopted by the Committee and confirmed where necessary by the Local Government.

Revised Rules of business were framed by the Committee and sanctioned where necessary by the Local Government, and to these rules were added certain standing orders regulating the giving of permission for projections, etc., under section 89 of the Municipal Act.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 2,80,947 of which Rs. 8,680 were realised from the direct taxation on animals kept for riding, driving, draught or burden.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 was due owing to an unrecovered balance under this head about the last year. It would have been much less but for a dispute between the Deputy Commissioner and the Committee as to the agency for recovery of arrears. The Committee maintained that the District Magistrate should not only issue the warrants under Section 172 but also find the establishment

to execute them, but the District Magistrate insisted that the Committee should pay for the establishment required. The matter was therefore referred to Government.

Octroi yielded Rs. 2,72,267, out of which Rs. 26,652 were paid away in refunds, leaving a net income from this source of Rs. 2,45,615, including Rs. 3,000 paid to the Cantonment Committee as its share of collection.

Incidence of Taxation.—The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1-5-0, i.e., 8½ pies on animal tax and Re. 1-4-3½ on Octroi; these calculations were made on the last census of 193,583.

Income and Expenditure.—The income from sources other than taxation amounted to Rs. 1,09,351 as against Rs. 1,06,501 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,850. This increase was mainly due to realisation of interest to date on all the Committee's investments which had then been sold out to provide funds for the Water-works.

The total expenditure including Rs. 3,75,000 spent on the Water-works was Rs. 7,56,129. Of this Rs. 42,201 was spent on the conservancy tramway as against Rs. 2,550 spent in the previous year. Refunds accounted for Rs. 11,000, of the excess expenditure, lighting Rs. 1,000, conservancy including purchase of horses for the tramway, Rs. 10,000. The establishment of a technical school added Rs. 2,000 to the expenditure of the Committee.

The opening balance in floating account was Rs. 35,857, and the closing balance Rs. 44,526.

General remarks.—The only change made in the conservancy arrangements was the introduction of the conservancy tramway which worked satisfactorily. Half the filth of the city was carried to a distance of 3½ miles where there was a good demand for it, instead of being stored in pits close to the city where it was unsaleable and objectionable.

The muhallas of Nai Basti and Gali Sindhian were provided with new open drains and the streets were paved with stone.

The Water-works were progressing rapidly and the estimates for the drainage scheme were being discussed by the Committee during the year.

The year was remarkable for—

- (1) the opening of the Delhi-Umbala-Kalka Railway,
- (2) the erection of two cotton mills, and
- (3) the visit of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who honoured Delhi with his presence and was pleased to receive an address at the Railway Station from the Municipality.

Census.—The census of 1891 showed a population of 193,583 as compared with 173,393 in 1881, an increase of 20,190 or at the rate of 2,000 a year. The births for the calendar year 1891 show a total of 7,364 or 30·04 per thousand, and the deaths 8,014 or 41·40 per thousand.

1891-92



Mr. W. Chevis, 1891.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| R. Clarke, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | L. Bala Parshad. |
| K. B. Syed Hadi Husain Khan, Vice-President. | Rai Sheo Sahai Mal. |
| Rev. G. A. Lefroy. | Shaikh Nur Husain. |
| Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | Syed Sultan Mirza. |
| Surg.-Maj. G. Dennys, Civil Surgeon. | Lala Shimbhu Nath. |
| William Wilson, Esq. | Hakim Zahiruddin. |
| John Posner, Esq. | R. B. Pearey Lal. |
| Mirza Iqbal Shah. | Chaudhri Nur Mohd. |
| L. Hardhian Singh. | Md. Ikramullah Khan. |
| L. Girdhari Lal. | L. Lal Singh. |
| L. Kanhaya Lal. | L. Sri Kishan Das. |
| | Syed Fakhruddin. |
| | Shaikh Hafizullah. |

Constitution of the Committee.—The boundaries of the Delhi Municipality were revised by Notification No. 69 of 6th February 1892. The old boundaries were very vaguely defined. They ran straight across certain revenue mauzas and followed the boundary of none. Offences committed on one side of an imaginary line were triable in one court and on the other side by another court. The lands which were managed by the Committee were wholly or partly outside the old limits; and a purely agricultural village with a

population of over 1,800 was included. All this was amended and the new limits were more intelligible and certainly more workable.

The changes in the boundary reduced the population within Municipal limits from 193,583 to 191,069, but this change was made at the very end of the year under report.

Four elected members went out by rotation and were re-elected, a fifth was elected to fill a vacancy that occurred late in the preceding year; in no case was there any contest. One nominated member resigned and another was appointed in his place and four of the nominated members went out by rotation and were reappointed.

During the year under report the Committee held 17 Special and 30 Ordinary Meetings; the average attendance was 9.47. Much detail work was done by the standing Sub Committees which met with great regularity. The standing Sub-Committees were the Sanitation, Public Works, Octroi, Nazul, Appeals, Poor House, Lighting, Education, Hospital and the Slaughter House Sub-Committees.

The Octroi schedule and the rules for refund of Octroi were amended, and confirmed by the Local Government. The amendment of the former was only verbal. The Committee also made rules for the supply of water to private houses from Municipal Mains.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 2,63,045 of which Rs. 9,865 were realised from direct taxation on (1) animals kept for riding, driving, etc., and (2) milch cattle. The tax on milch cattle was very unpopular with the “Ghosis” and they seldom paid it unless compelled under section 201, Act XX of 1891. Moreover this tax did not produce much effect in inducing the “Ghosis” to go outside the walls although land was offered to them free of cost just outside the walls on which to build their byres.

The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1-5-6, *i.e.*, 9 pies on animal tax and Re. 1-4-9 on Octroi.

The expenditure under the head of collection of taxes was Rs. 16,579, including Rs. 391 for repairs to outposts, Rs. 1,761 spent on stationery and printing, Rs. 412 on stamps for receipts and warrants, etc., and Rs. 232 for miscellaneous purposes. The

establishment itself cost Rs. 13,783. The percentage of cost of collection was Rs. 6·3 of which Rs. 5·2 was spent on establishment and the remainder on other items.

Income and Expenditure.—Excluding the loans for the Water-works, the income from sources other than taxation amounted to Rs. 1,23,236 against Rs. 1,09,301 in the previous year, a net increase of Rs. 13,935.

The total expenditure including Rs. 1,50,729 spent on Water-works was Rs. 4,72,182. Leaving out the Water-works in both years the expenditure was Rs. 59,676 less than in 1890-91. Refunds accounted for Rs. 12,925, Conservancy Tramway Rs. 41,549, Roads and Buildings Rs. 5,638, collection of taxes Rs. 1,872 of the expenditure.

The opening balance in floating account was Rs. 44,526 and the closing balance Rs. 1,09,972.

General remarks.—No change was made in the conservancy arrangements except that the tramway was worked by buffaloes supplied by a contractor instead of horses kept by the Committee. In the income from the sale of refuse there was a slight increase of nearly 15 per cent. The muhallas of Chitla Darwaza, Naya Bans, Kucha Sanjogi Ram, Gali Sindhian and Chah Reht were provided with open egg-shaped drains, and the lanes were paved with stone. The open drains were flushed twice a day. The Water-works were practically completed and the estimate for part I of the Drainage Scheme was passed by the Committee and the sanction of a further loan by the Government was awaited to commence the work.

During the year there was no epidemic. The births and deaths for the calendar year 1891 were 7,383 and 9,111 respectively. The ratio of births and deaths was 38·13 and 47·11.

1892-93



Mr. P. D. Agnew, 1892.

MEMBERS :

R. Clarke, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	L. Bala Parshad.
A. Anderson, C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Md. Ikramullah Khan.
K. B. Syed Hadi Husain Khan, Vice-President.	Shaikh Hafizullah.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	R. B. L. Hardhian Singh.
John Posner, Esq.	Syed Sultan Mirza.
William Wilson, Esq.	R. B. Sheo Sahai Mal.
Surg.-Maj. G. Dennys, Civil Surgeon.	M. Fakhruddin.
L. Girdhari Lal.	Mirza Iqbal Shah.
L. Kanhaya Lal.	Mirza Surriah Jah.
R. B. Pearey Lal.	Lala Sri Kishan Das.
L. Shimbhu Nath.	Sh. Nur Husain.
	Hakim Zahiruddin.
	Chaudhri Nur Mohd.
	K. B. Md. Ilahi Bakhsh.

Constitution of the Committee.—Three Indian nominated members went out by rotation and were re-appointed, one European member resigned in order to stand for election and an Indian was appointed in his place. The Deputy Commissioner was appointed ex-officio President by Punjab Government Notification No. 581 of 6th December 1892.

During the year the Committee held 14 Special and 35 Ordinary Meetings; the average attendance was 10·7 out of 24. The standing Sub-Committees met as usual with great regularity and relieved the Committee of a lot of detail work.

The Punjab Government framed rules for composition of offences and authorised the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and certain Sub-Committees to accept composition. The rules for elections and the qualifications of electors were revised. Compulsory vaccination was sanctioned for certain parts of the city. The Octroi limits were also clearly defined and approved by Government.

The Municipal Committee authorised the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and certain ward members to prosecute all offences under the Municipal Act; it also made rules regarding permission to build chabutras, the keeping of large stores of combustible material such as empty boxes, and the erection of chhappars in the suburbs.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 2,66,612 of which Rs. 13,991 were realised from direct taxation on animals kept for riding, etc., and on milch cattle. The balance was realised from Octroi.

During the year under report there was some falling off in the refunds and it was due to the compulsory production of original receipts for Octroi. This system was not in force previously.

The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1-6-5, i.e., 1 anna 2 pies on Animal Tax and Re. 1-5-3 on Octroi.

Income and Expenditure.—Excluding the loans taken for the Water-works the income from sources other than taxation amounted to Rs. 1,19,059 against Rs. 1,24,276 in the previous year, a net decrease of Rs. 5,217. The increases in income were mainly due to the sale of a plot of Municipal land for Rs. 5,270 and the house for house connections with the Municipal water mains for Rs. 1,320. On the other hand there was a decrease from receipts in conservancy to the extent of Rs. 1,271.

The total expenditure including Rs. 93,368 spent on Water works was Rs. 4,28,856. Leaving out the expenditure on Water-works in both years, it was Rs. 13,613 more than in 1891-92.



Mr. Alex. Anderson, 1893.

There were decreases in the collection of taxes to the extent of Rs. 2,106 owing to redistribution of establishment, refunds of Octroi to the extent of Rs. 3,073 for reasons already given, construction of drains to the extent of Rs. 3,748 because a contractor failed to do some work in time and so on.

Increases in expenditure were accounted for by Water-works maintenance charges Rs. 5,454, Gardens Rs. 2,235, owing to charges on preservation of roadside trees, interest on loans from Government Rs. 31,912, Miscellaneous charges Rs. 1,575.

The opening balance in floating account was Rs. 1,09,972 and the closing balance was Rs. 1,60,155.

General remarks.—The opening for traffic of the R. M. Railway Station at Lahori Gate made it necessary to construct a market place or ganj between the city and Sadar Bazar and the sanction of the Government was obtained to this proposal.

The Water-works was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in November 1892.

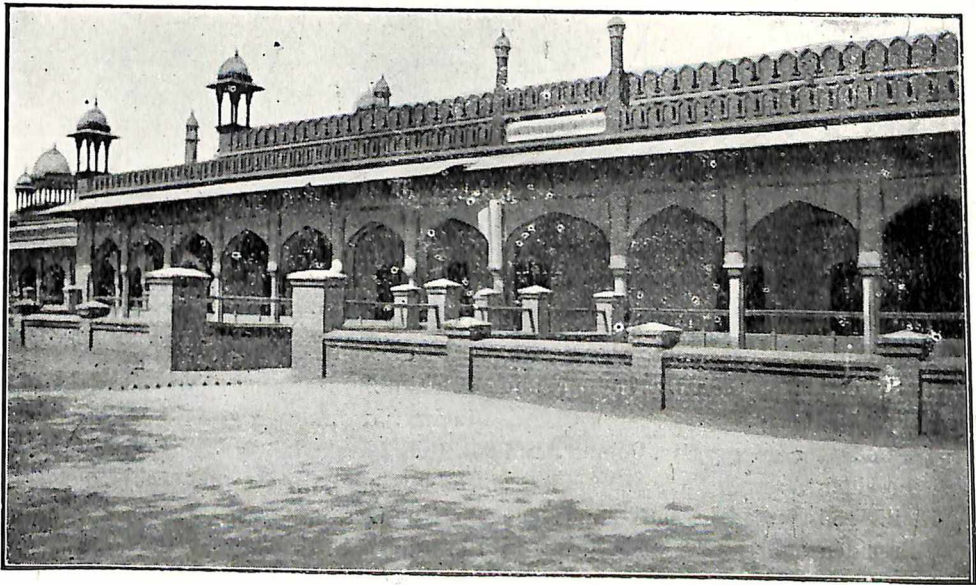
The Dufferin Hospital was also completed but no patients were admitted because it still lacked furniture and fittings.

The Government sanctioned a new loan of 3 lakhs for Part I of the Drainage Scheme.— This new loan increased the debt to 9 lakhs at 4 per cent.

An epidemic of cholera which was traced to the return of Hardwar pilgrims broke out early in the year under report, and the deaths were as follows :—April 307, May 21, June 19, July 3, August 1, December 1 ; total 352, out of which 200 were males and 152 females.

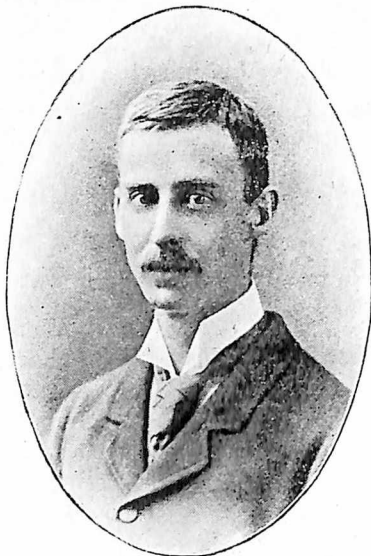
There were 6,778 births and 9,833 deaths reported during the calendar year 1892.

The ratio of births was 30·41 and of deaths 50·84.



Civil Hospital.

1893-94



Mr. R. Sykes, 1893.

MEMBERS :

Mr. Alexander Anderson, C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	L. Nihal Singh.
R. Sykes, Esq., C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.	Ch. Nur Mohd.
Lt.-Col. C. F. Massy, Dy. Commr. and President.	L. Shimbhu Nath.
K. B. Syed Hadi Husain Khan, Vice-President.	L. Jai Narain.
John Posner, Esq.	L. Bala Parshad.
William Wilson, Esq.	L. Jawahar Lal.
Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Sh. Nur Husain.
L. Moolchand, Offg. Civil Surgeon.	Sh. Nur Ilahi.
K. B. Md. Ilahi Bakhsh.	Sh. Hafizullah.
R. B. Pearey Lal.	R. B. L. Hardhian Singh.
Hakim Zahiruddin.	Md. Ikramullah Khan.
Syed Sultan Mirza.	Syed Fakhruddin.
L. Gurdial Singh.	R. B. Sheo Sahai Mal.
	Mirza Surriah Jah.
	L. Sri Kishan Das.
	L. Girdhari Lal.
	L. Kanhaya Lal.

Constitution of the Committee.—The competition in elections of members for wards I and II, as well as in the combined wards VIII, IX, XII and XIII was very keen.

In ward II the retiring member Lala Shimbhu Nath was declared successful in the first poll; but as the candidate lodged an objection and demanded a scrutiny, the Deputy Commissioner ordered a 2nd election, with the result that the retiring member who had been first elected lost and the seat was won by L. Jai Narain.

The vacancy in ward I caused by the death of the old member Lala Gurdial Singh was contested by his brother L. Nihal Singh, and the seat was won by him by only one vote.

In the combined ward VIII and IX the retiring member Lala Bala Parshad, a man of influence as an Honorary Magistrate and Banker, was unseated by L. Jawahar Lal after a very exciting contest.

In the combined ward XII and XIII the deceased member's son Shaikh Nur Ilahi successfully contested the seat.

It will be seen that great interest had begun to be taken in the Delhi elections and it was by no means safe for a retiring member to count on being returned by his constituency. No bribery or unfair means were resorted to.

During the year the Committee held 15 Special and 36 Ordinary Meetings, *i.e.*, nearly once a week. The average attendance of the members was 12 out of a possible 24. The Sub-Committees as usual met with great regularity and assisted the Committee by going through details.

The standing Sub-Committees for the year were as follows :—
(1) Sanitation and Dispensary, (2) Public Works, (3) Lighting,
(4) Education, (5) Nazul, (6) Finance and (7) Octroi.

The following institutions were managed by individual members :—(1) Queen's Gardens, (2) Roshanara Gardens, (3) Museum,
(4) Poor House and (5) Slaughter House.

The proceedings of the Committee were in no case over-ruled by the Deputy Commissioner or any higher authority.

The following rules were made by the Committee and sanctioned wherever necessary by the Punjab Government :—

1. Births and deaths registration rules were amended, so as to make the muhalla sweeper equally responsible with the head of

the family for reporting domestic occurrences. The result was a great improvement in registration.

2. Rules regulating the temporary occupation of streets for the deposit of building materials, etc.

3. Rules for the supply of water to private consumers through house connections with the Committee's mains.

4. Rules empowering ward members to give permission under certain conditions to persons putting up balconies, etc., overhanging streets. This was a very necessary rule because without it, the Committee was required to pass a resolution in each case before permission could be legal.

5. Rules empowering the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, and all standing Sub-Committees, to compound all offences under the Municipal Act.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 2,94,394 of which Rs. 13,653 was realised from direct taxation on animals kept for riding, driving, etc., and on milch cattle; the rest was realised from Octroi.

As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Rs. 28,120 in income from Octroi. The total income was Rs. 2,80,741, out of which Rs. 11,934 were paid away in refunds and Rs. 3,000 to the Cantonment Committee as its share of Octroi, leaving a net income from this source of Rs. 2,65,807.

There was a slight falling off in the income from direct taxation on animals as a few cow keepers took advantage of the Committee's offer of free plots of land outside the city and removed their milch cattle to the places appointed.

The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1-8-8, that is to say, Re. 0-1-2 on animal tax and Re. 1-7-6 on Octroi.

Income and Expenditure.—Excluding loans for the Water-works the income from sources other than taxation amounted to Rs. 2,40,120 as against Rs. 1,19,059 in the preceding year, giving a net increase of Rs. 21,061. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,55,190.

The increases in income were mainly due to :—

	Rs.
1. Rents of lands other than Nazul	591
2. Sale of filth and refuse	1,529
3. Fees of schools owing to increase of rates	855
4. Fees from markets... ..	2,558
5. Donations for Medical relief for the first time shown in Municipal accounts	51
6. House Connections	12,265
7. Nazul income	3,891
8. Water to private consumers	2,557

The opening balance in floating accounts was Rs. 1,60,155 and the closing balance Rs. 99,359.

General remarks.—About 11 roads were renewed during the year and an equal number of open drains were constructed.

In accordance with the Punjab Government Circular No. 11, dated 20th July 1893, the Committee sanctioned Rs. 9,220 as its minimum annual contribution for Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A plot of Nazul land under the management of the Committee near Pul Mithai and between the Western Jumna Canal and the R. M. Railway was sold by Government to the Krishna Mills Co., Ltd., for a Cotton Spinning Mill.

The Committee sanctioned Rs 100 a month, in addition to house rent Rs. 20, as its contribution to the Lady Dufferin Dispensary.

The repairs and maintenance of the Municipal Board School building was taken over from Government by the Municipal Committee from 1st April 1893, the Government having agreed to pay Rs. 891 a year for the repairs, etc.

The following extensions of water mains were made during the year :—

1. Lothian Road	3 inch pipe	1,515 feet.
2. Civil Lines	3 " "	3,360 "
3. Gali Ghantesar	3 " "	576 "
4. Chhatta Partab Singh	2 " "	650 "
5. Gali Talia	2 " "	430 "



R. S. Bala Pershad, 1885-1894.

One hundred and twenty seven house connections were made during the year, bringing up the total of private connections to 146.

A pacca latrine of 60 seats was made in ward No. XIII, and a piece of land was acquired for a refuse depôt in muhalla Churiwala.

As the existing filth pits were becoming a nuisance and more refuse was taken there than could be disposed of to the cultivators the Committee started a sewage farm to the south of, and more than a mile from, the city.

In the preceding year the births and deaths were respectively 6,778 and 9,833. The births during the calendar year 1893 were 8,016 and the deaths 6,786; of the latter only one was from cholera and eleven from small-pox, the rest were from other causes.

1894-95



Lt.-Col. C. F. Massy, 1893-94.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Lt.-Col. C. F. Massy, Dy. Commr. and President. | K. B. Md. Ikramullah Khan. |
| I. G. Silcock Esq., B.A., C.A., Dy. Commr. and President. | R. B. Sheo Sahai Mal. |
| Capt. H. S. P. Davies, Dy. Commr. and President. | R. B. Pearey Lal. |
| K. B. Syed Hadi Husain Khan, Vice-President. | Hakim Zahiruddin. |
| Surg.-Maj. G. W. Dennys, Civil Surgeon. | R. B. L. Hardhian Singh. |
| Dr. Mool Chand, Offg. Civil Surg. | L. Jai Narain. |
| William Wilson, Esq. | Sh. Noor Ilahi. |
| W. Macdonald, Esq., Executive Engineer. | Munshi Fakhruddin. |
| Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | Syed Sultan Mirza. |
| John Posner, Esq. | L. Girdhari Lal. |
| | Chaudhri Nur Mohammad. |
| | L. Nihal Singh. |
| | Sh. Hafizullah. |
| | K. B. Muhammad Ilahi Bakhsh. |
| | Mirza Surria Jah. |
| | L. Jawahar Lal. |

Constitution of the Committee.—Four old members, namely, Khan Bahadur Syed Ikramullah Khan, Rai Bahadur Sheo Sahai Mal, Chaudhri Nur Mohammad, and Mirza Surria Jah, went out by rotation, and were re-elected without opposition. The last named gentleman was challenged but the new candidate, one Molvi

Anwarul Haq, withdrew a few days before the date fixed for polling. No bribery or unfair practices were resorted to.

During the year the Committee held 48 meetings, of which 18 were Special and 30 Ordinary. The average attendance of members was 11·77 out of a possible 24.

The Sub-Committees as usual met with great regularity and assisted the Committee in going through details.

The standing Sub-Committees during the year were as follows:—

(1) Sanitation and Dispensary, (2) Public Works, (3) Lighting, (4) Education, (5) Nazul, (6) Finance, and (7) Octroi.



Mr. J. G. Silcock, 1894.

The following institutions were managed by individual members:—

(1) The Queen's Gardens, (2) The Qudsia Gardens, (3) The Roshanara Gardens, (4) The Museum, (5) The Poor House, and (6) The Slaughter House.

No new rules were made by the Committee. The rules framed in the previous year for the composition of offences under Section 187 of the Municipal Act worked well and 104 cases were compounded during the year.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 3,04,081, of which Rs. 8,819 was realised from direct taxation on animals kept for riding, driving, etc., Rs. 2,994 from taxation on milch cattle, and the balance Rs. 2,92,268 from Octroi.

As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Rs. 11,527 in gross income from Octroi. The total gross income was Rs. 2,92,268 out of which Rs. 8,591 were paid away in refunds and Rs. 3,000 to the Cantonment Committee as its share of Octroi, leaving a net revenue from this source of Rs. 2,80,677.

The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1-8-10, that is to say, only one anna on milch cattle and animals kept for riding, etc., and Re. 1-7-10 on Octroi.

The expenditure under the head of collection of taxes was Rs. 16,145; this included establishment Rs. 12,660, Printing and contingencies Rs. 677, rewards Rs. 1,773, repairs to outposts Rs. 524, stamps for receipts Rs. 172, uniforms Rs. 339. The percentage of cost of collection was Rs. 5-4-11, of which Rs. 4-2-7 was spent on establishment, and the rest on other items.

Income and Expenditure.—Excluding loans for water-works and drainage, the income from sources other than taxation amounted to Rs. 1,66,860 as against Rs. 1,40,120 in the preceding year, giving a net increase of Rs. 26,740.

The total expenditure excluding the loans was Rs. 3,95,897.

The opening balance in floating account was Rs. 99,358 and the closing balance Rs. 1,01,527.

General remarks.—About 24 roads were renewed during the year and open drains were constructed in three streets.

The extension of the water main was made in 1, Chhatta Partab Singh, 1 inch main, 88 ft. in length, 144 house connections were also made, bringing up the total of house connections to 290.

There were 8,134 births and 9,042 deaths during the calendar year 1894. Three deaths occurred from cholera and 190 from small-pox. The average number of births per thousand was 42.79 and that of deaths 47.57.

1895-96



S. Sultan Mirza, 1888—97.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Captain H. S. P. Davies, Dy. Commr. and President. | L. Jai Narain. |
| K. B. Hadi Husain Khan, Vice-President. | Munshi Fakhruddin. |
| Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | L. Jawahar Lal. |
| John Posner, Esq. | R. B. Pearey Lal. |
| Surg.-Major G. Dennys, Civil Surgeon. | Sh. Hafizullah. |
| Dr. D. P. N. Datta, Offg. Civil Surgeon. | Sh. Nur Ilahi. |
| C. H. Barrat, Esq., Executive Engineer. | Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| K. B. Md. Ilahi Bakhsh. | Syed Sultan Mirza. |
| R. B. L. Hardhian Singh. | Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad. |
| | R. B. Sheo Sahai Mal. |
| | L. Sri Kishan Das. |
| | L. Girdhari Lal. |
| | Ch. Nur Mohammad. |

Constitution of the Committee.—The elections took place in the month of March. There were four vacancies in as many wards. In three wards, *viz.*, I, XI and XV, there was no poll as the opposing candidates withdrew before the date of elections but the contest for the remaining double ward IV and V was very keen. Votes were recorded in favour of three out of four candidates who had been nominated and the outgoing member L. Girdhari Lal was defeated by B. Jugal Kishore. An objection was lodged against the result but it was dismissed. Lala Girdhari Lal was, however,

elected without contest to one of the other vacant seats and therefore continued as a member.

It was alleged that many voters had been cajoled out of their certificates by the agents of either party, so that they might not be able to vote on the date of polling. The local vernacular papers took up sides too, and notices setting forth the virtues of one candidate or the other were posted up in the bazars. Party feeling ran so high that special precautions had to be taken to keep the peace and to prevent interference during polling, with the result that the election was held in a most orderly manner.

The total strength of the Committee as fixed by Government was 24, *i.e.*, *ex-officio* 2, nominated 10, and elected 12, and this proportion was maintained.

During the year the Committee held 51 meetings, of which 14 were Special and 37 Ordinary, the average attendance of members was 10.62 out of a possible 24.

The number of resolutions passed by the Committee was 908, and the members worked together very harmoniously, cheerfully forming themselves into Sub-Committees to investigate doubtful or intricate cases by careful perusal of files, or by visiting localities. No less than 74 temporary Sub-Committees of this sort were appointed.

Rules for compulsory vaccination were approved and sanctioned by Government. Rules for regulating loads to be carried by bullock carts were also sanctioned by the Government but they were not to come into force till 21st September 1896. Section 141 of Act XX of 1891 was extended to the Delhi Municipality.

Some slight verbal changes were made by the Committee in the rules framed for supplying water to the public from the water-works mains through private connections. Places were fixed by the Committee for the bathing of males and females, and also for washing clothes.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 3,22,083, of which Rs. 8,975 was realised from direct taxation on animals kept for riding, driving, etc., Rs. 2,513 from direct taxation on milch cattle, and the balance Rs. 3,10,595 from Octroi.

As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of Rs. 18,327 in the gross income from Octroi. The total gross income was Rs. 3,10,595, out of which Rs. 9,884 were paid away in refunds, and Rs. 3,000 to the Cantonment Committee as its share of Octroi, leaving a net revenue from this source of Rs. 2,97,711.

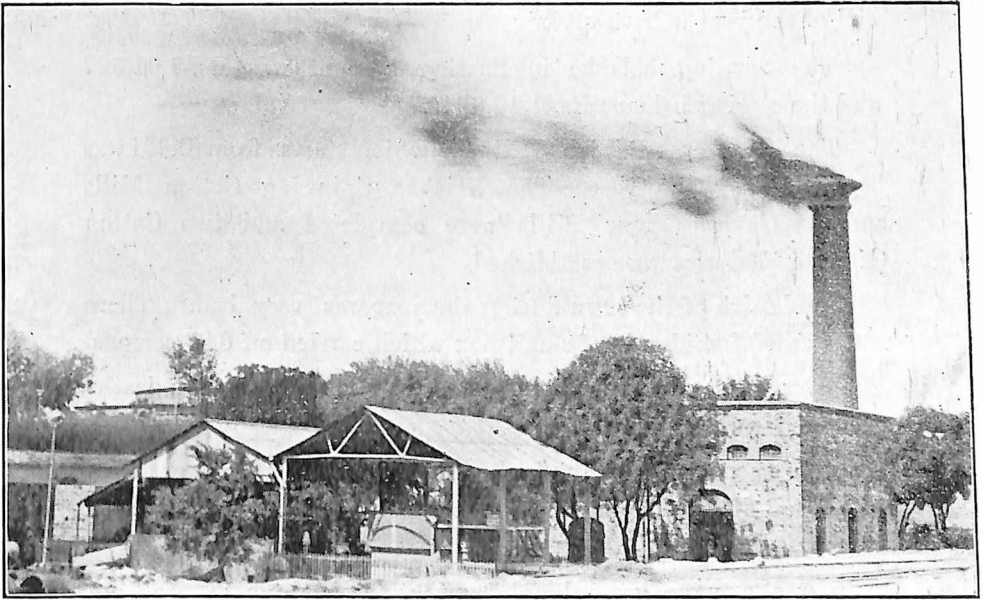
There was only one prosecution for evasion of Octroi, and 14 cases were compounded under Section 187 of the Municipal Act.

Income and Expenditure.—Excluding loans, the income from sources other than taxation amounted to Rs. 1,63,717 as against Rs. 1,62,511 in the previous year, showing a nominal increase of Rs. 1,206. The real increase in income was much greater than these figures indicate taking into consideration the fact that the income was swollen in the previous year by a sum of Rs. 15,934 received in trust by the Committee for construction of a Primary School, and by a sum of Rs. 5,000 realised by the sale of a plot of land. Excluding expenditure on Water and Drainage Works met by loans, the total expenditure was Rs. 4,01,803 as against Rs. 3,95,897 in the previous year.

General remarks.—About 29 roads were renewed during the year under report and open drains were constructed in Chhipiwara Kalan and Gali Bhairon. Extensions of water mains during the year cost Rs. 7,651 and the mains were extended to about 15 streets and muhallas.

Progress was also made in laying a 6 inch main from Lahori Gate to Deputy Ganj in Sadar Bazar, but as the work was not completed during the year under report, it may be considered as partly done during it. The number of house connections made during the year was 194 bringing up the total to 484.

Water-works.—The water-works which were commenced in 1889 were completed practically during the year under report. The Municipal Committee declined to take over the wells from the Government Engineers as they did not supply as much water as had been estimated. The original estimate was for 211 wells 6 feet square. These wells were all to be carried down 5 feet into the clay substratum. This was estimated to give a daily supply of 1,730,000 gallons with 16 hours' pumping. As extensions were far from complete, 86 wells of 7 feet diameter were first sunk, but



Water-works.

only one in five was carried down to the clay substratum, and the remainder rested upon sand. At the beginning of the year it was found that the supply of water was insufficient and 58 additional wells of 7 feet square were sunk. It was thought by the Departmental Officers that as the original number of 6 feet wells was 211, the additional number of 7 feet wells subsequently sunk would suffice. On their completion the scheme was forwarded as complete, but during the whole year it was never possible to obtain one million gallons from the wells although they had been estimated to supply seventeen millions. The addition of extra wells practically gave no increase to the supply of water, and at the beginning of 1896 it was found that the supply of water was getting less daily than the consumption, and less than it had been in the previous year. This necessitated the closing of a large number of outposts and after a short time water had to be cut off entirely from the city during certain hours. The result was that there was a large falling off in the applications for house connections, and consequent decrease in prospective income from water in future extensions. This matter was officially reported by the Sanitary Commissioner in



1895, but no action was taken to remedy the defects up to the end of the year under report.

The opening balance in floating account was Rs. 1,01,527 and the closing balance Rs. 1,19,884.

The Southern Punjab Railway which starts from Delhi was begun during the year. The Krishna Spinning Cotton Mills and the Ganesh Flour Mills were completed and two Cotton Ginning Factories were established.

The health of the town during the year was very bad. There was a fearful epidemic of small-pox which carried off 842 persons.

Fever was also more prevalent than usual and five deaths occurred from cholera.

Seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-six persons were born and 10,623 died. The ratio of deaths per thousand was 56 and of births was 42.

It was a very general opinion that the high death rate from fever in the city was due to the river Jumna leaving the walls of the city and flowing under the opposite bank. In an address to H. E. the Viceroy in December 1894 this matter was specially referred to, but the Committee were not informed whether any action was contemplated to be taken.

1896-97



Mr. C. L. Dundas, 1897.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Capt. H. S. P. Davies, Dy. Commr. and President. | R. B. Sheo Sahai Mal. |
| C. H. Barrat, Esq., Executive Engineer. | L. Jawahir Lal. |
| Surg.-Maj. G. W. P. Dennys, Civil Surgeon. | K. B. Md. Ikramullah Khan. |
| William Wilson, Esq. | Shahzada Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | L. Sri Kishan Das. |
| Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan. | R. B. L. Hardhian Singh. |
| R. B. Pearey Lal. | Sh. Hafizullah. |
| K. B. Md. Ilahi Bakhsh. | Ghulam Md. Hasan Khan, B.A. |
| Sh. Nur Ilahi. | Mr. Mohd. Ismail Khan. |
| L. Jai Narain. | Chaudhri Nur Mohd. |
| Syed Sultan Mirza. | L. Jugal Kishore. |
| | L. Girdhari Lal. |
| | L. Shimbhu Nath. |

Constitution of the Committee.—The total strength of the Committee as fixed by Government was 24, *i.e.*, *ex-officio* 2, nominated 10, and elected 12, and this proportion was maintained.

The Punjab Municipal Act was amended as regards Section 137, and 137A was added. The provisions of Sections 137, 137A, and 204 were, at the request of the Committee, extended to Delhi.

Rules regarding prevention and stamping out of bubonic plague, and rules for procedure during famine were made by Government. The Committee made no new rules or bye-laws.

Under Section 187 of Act XX of 1891 the Committee compounded 91 cases during the year and realised Rs. 212 by composition.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 2,69,569, of which Rs. 7,146 were realised as a tax on animals kept for riding, driving, etc., and Rs. 2,021 as tax on milch cattle. The balance Rs. 2,60,402 was realised from Octroi.

As compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of Rs. 50,193 in gross income from Octroi. The total gross income was Rs. 2,60,402, out of which Rs. 9,091 were paid away in refunds to exporters, and Rs. 3,000, as usual, to the Cantonment Committee as its share of Octroi, leaving a net revenue from this source of Rs. 2,48,311.

Octroi was the chief source of the Municipal income. Compared with the preceding year there was a net decrease of Rs. 49,400. The decrease of Rs. 41,569 under ghi and sugar was expected, for the cessation of Hindu marriages in the year under report affected the consumption of these commodities. Moreover famine had also much to do in the falling off of the income.

The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1-5-8, that is to say, Re. 1-4-11 on Octroi and 7 pies on animals kept for riding, etc.

Income and Expenditure.—Excluding loans from Government and income from taxation the receipts were Rs. 1,42,589 and excluding money advanced by Government for water and drainage works, the total expenditure was Rs. 4,72,725, showing an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 3,470.

The opening balance in floating account was Rs. 1,07,491 and the closing balance Rs. 49,151.

General remarks.—About 41 roads and streets were renewed and some of the streets were paved with stones and also provided with stone gutters.



An open drain was made in Kunde Walan Street, and all the old drains were repaired as far as they could be kept efficient. All the under-ground drains found choked with silt, were cleaned out.

Water mains were extended to the extent of several thousand feet at a cost of Rs. 9,021.

The number of new house connections made during the year was 92, bringing up the total to 576.

Water-works.—The water-works were in much the same state as shown in the report for the preceding year, and as the supply of water by natural filtration from the river side of the wells was becoming more and more defective, the Committee had to arrange for supplementing the supply of water by pumping direct from the river across the bund to the bank side of the wells where temporary filter beds were made. This extra pumping cost Rs. 600 a month. The Public Works Department were still considering a scheme for permanent filter beds and settling tanks, but no estimate was put before the Committee during the year under report.

The water-works which were begun in 1889-90, were, as far as the original estimate was concerned, practically completed in 1894-95. The net expenditure through the Public Works Department was Rs. 10,35,295, out of which Rs. 5,94,295 were met by loans from Government, and Rs. 4,41,000 from invested funds and current income of the Municipal Committee.

Since the Municipal Committee took over the water-works from the Public Works Department, a further net sum of Rs. 9,784 was spent on building a house for the Engineer and other necessary improvements at the pumping station, and Rs. 26,881 on extensions of mains in the city and suburbs.

The total expenditure on capital outlay to 31st March 1897, was Rs. 10,77,960, out of which Rs. 5,94,295 were advanced as a loan by Government, and Rs. 4,77,665 met by the Municipal Committee's savings and current income.

As regards maintenance during the five years, ending 31st March 1897, the expenses were Rs. 1,02,403.

The total quantity of water pumped was 862,842,806 gallons, and the cost of supply Re. 0-1-10 per 1,000 gallons, *i.e.*, Re. 0-1-5 for actual pumping and 5 pies for pipe maintenance.

The receipts during the 5 years were Rs. 48,058.

Drainage Works.—The Drainage Works, Part I, were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,19,048, and an estimate for Part II, amounting to Rs. 6,75,066 was sanctioned by the Committee but it was not taken in hand nor could it be taken up in earnest till another loan had been raised; this question was therefore postponed till the Committee was in a better financial position.

Famine Relief Works.—Under orders of Government Famine Relief Works were opened, but the refusal of the labourers to do easy task work and their general condition showed that they were not hard hit by famine conditions.

Two works were taken in hand. The first was levelling of old kilns and the filling up of hollows in Mauza Kandrat Kalan for a filth trenching farm, and in the same connection the digging of a water course for canal irrigation. The second was the filling up of the hollow near Mori Gate in the Civil Station which had long been an eye-sore and a shoot for rubbish.

Altogether 56,562 labourers were employed during the year, and the expenditure including labour, establishment, tools and plant, and contingencies was Rs. 5,594.

Besides employing labour on the works noted above, the Committee distributed cooked food to poor people who were unable to work and the expenditure up to 31st March 1897 was Rs. 2,802.

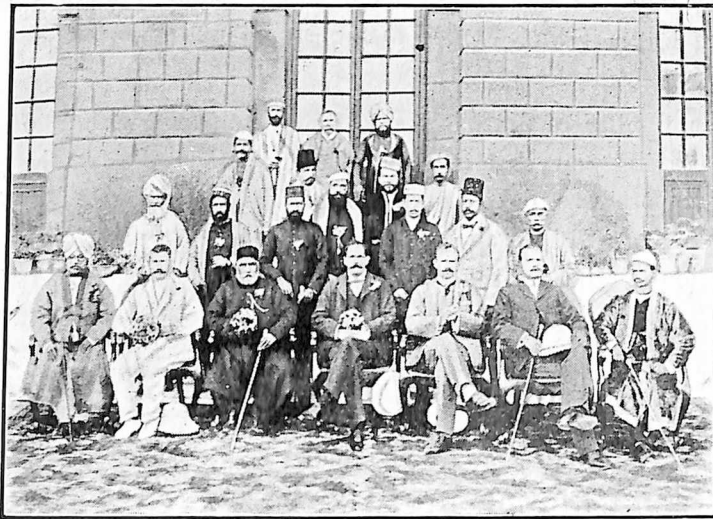
The outbreak of plague in Bombay and Karachi put the Committee on the alert, and beside observation wards and plague hospitals, refuge huts were erected and a special staff of compounders and menials were kept up for emergencies. The ordinary conservancy establishment was increased considerably and house to house cleaning and disinfection was carried out by a special staff under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon who was specially engaged for this and other work in connection with plague precautions.



A clean bill of health was reported so far as the plague was concerned and taken altogether the year was a remarkably healthy one, the 62 deaths from small-pox being only a continuation of last year's fearful epidemic, and the two deaths from cholera doubtful cases.

The number of deaths was 6,419 as compared with 10,623 in the preceding year, that is to say, the ratio per mille for the year under report was only 34, while for the last year it was 56. The births were 8,814 as against 7,976 in the preceding year and the ratio per mille for the two years respectively was 46 and 42.

1897-98



MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Major H. S. Davis, I.S.C., Dy. Commr. and President. | 11. Lala Sri Kishan Das, Hon. Magistrate. |
| 2. K. B. Mohd. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan, Hon. Magistrate and Vice-President. | 12. Lala Shimbhu Nath. |
| 3. Surgeon-Major G. W. P. Dennys, Civil Surgeon. | 13. Mohd. Ismail Khan, Bar.-at-Law. |
| 4. Col. on the staff, Commanding at Delhi. | 14. Lala Jai Narain. |
| 5. A. Langley, Esq., C.S., Asstt. Commr. | 15. Shaikh Hafizullah, Hon. Magistrate. |
| 6. C. E. V. Goument, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer. | 16. R. S. L. Jugal Kishore, Pleader. |
| 7. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. | 17. R. B. L. Sheo Sahai Mal, Hon. Magistrate. |
| 8. R. B. L. Hardhian Singh, Hon. Magistrate. | 18. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan, Hon. Extra Asstt. Commr. |
| 9. K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan, Hon. Magistrate. | 19. Lala Jowahar Lal. |
| 10. Syed Sultan Mirza, Hon. Magistrate. | 20. Mirza Surrah Jah, Hon. Magistrate. |
| | 21. K. B. Ghulam Md. Hasan Khan, B.A. |
| | 22. Sheikh Nur Ilahi. |
| | 23. Chaudhri Nur Mohd. |
| | 24. Lala Girdhari Lal, Public Prosecutor. |

Constitution of the Committee.—The elected members for wards 6, 7, 10, and 14, retired by rotation and were returned unopposed. A new candidate was put forward in ward 14 but he withdrew before the date fixed for the poll. The number of registered



voters for the 4 wards named above was 2,462. During the year the Municipal Committee held 46 Meetings (15 Special and 31 Ordinary) at which the attendance was 20·70 out of a possible 24. At these meetings 996 cases were brought on the agenda and engaged the attention of the Committee.

Under the provisions of Sec. 135 (4) of Act XX of 1891, the Committee fixed a fee of Rs 100 on each brick kiln within Octroi limits and this was done because some people, to avoid Octroi on bricks, established kilns within Octroi limits.

A question arose as to whether bicycles were assessable to Octroi Tax under the head "Articles made of metal," and it was decided on appeal to the Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Delhi Division, that the bicycle was a conveyance within the meaning of the Punjab Government Notification No. 120, dated 8th February 1889, and the tax on these conveyances was remitted.

The election rules were revised by Government, *vide* Notification No. 498, dated 6th October 1897. Vacancies used to occur at all time of the year, but the new rules provided that all elected members should in future vacate office on the 15th March, so that no vacancy might occur before the next election took place.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 2,67,356 as detailed below:—Octroi Rs. 2,58,902. Tax on animals kept for riding, driving, etc., Rs. 6,307, and tax on milch cattle Rs. 2,147.

As compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of Rs. 1,500 in gross income from Octroi. The total income from this source was Rs. 2,58,902, out of which Rs. 422 were paid away in refunds to exporters and Rs. 3,000 as usual to the Cantonment Committee as its share of Octroi, leaving a net revenue from this source of Rs. 2,47,480.

There was only one prosecution for evasion of Octroi and 20 cases were compounded under Sec. 187 of the Municipal Act.

The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1·5-6, that is to say, on Octroi Re. 1·4-10 and on animals kept for riding, driving, etc., and on milch cattle two pies only.

Income and Expenditure.—The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 4,92,468 and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,29,075, excluding loans.

The income of the year excluding taxation and loans was Rs. 1,47,135 as against Rs. 1,45,343 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,792.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Roads.—During the year three new roads were constructed and about 27 renewed or repaired.

Water-works.—The water-works were in much the same state as reported under the previous year, but the wells were corbelled so as to prevent inrush of unfiltered water during the floods; bunds were also made to prevent drainage from the Metcalfe Estate getting into the protected area.

As reported under the preceding year, the Committee were obliged to supplement the supply from the wells by pumping water from the river into a trench on the land side of the wells from which the water percolated into the wells. The average daily demand with the mains open for eight hours was, in the hottest months, about 900,000 gallons, but when the mains were kept open for 24 hours the consumption rose to about 1,596,000 gallons.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,82,366 was made by the Public Works Department for filter beds and settling tanks at the pumping station as an extension of the water-works. It was hoped that on completion of this work the estimated supply would be secured. The Committee therefore proposed to apply for a loan from Government to complete this necessary work but the result may be seen in the report in the following year.

Drainage Scheme.—Estimates for part II or the Intra-mural Drainage Scheme amounting to Rs. 6,75,066 were prepared by the Public Works Department and were accepted by the Municipal Committee as per detail below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Section I. Faiz Bazar area ...	...	58,843	0	0
Do. II. Chandni Chowk area ...	...	1,28,703	0	0
Do. III. Chitli Qabar area ...	...	4,52,838	0	0
Do. IV. Hamilton Road area ...	...	34,682	0	0
Total	...	6,75,066	0	0



The Committee had Rs. 54,492 in hand (balance of loan for part I of the Drainage Scheme from Government); so only so much of the Chandni Chowk area was taken up as could be made with the money available. To carry out the rest of the Drainage Scheme the Committee was considering the ways and means to raise a loan from Government.

Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.—Her Majesty the Queen Empress's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated by all classes in Delhi and an address was submitted to Her Majesty and sent through the Deputy Commissioner to Simla.

His Honour's visit to Delhi.—His Honour Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, honoured Delhi with a visit in November 1897.

There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease, the births totalled up to 7,796 and the deaths 7,292. The rate per thousand of population was births 41 and deaths 38.

1898-99



Mr. A. Langley (1898).

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Major H. Davies, Dy. Commr. and President. | 10. Mr. Mohd. Ismail Khan, Bar-at-Law. |
| 2. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq., Bar-at-Law. | 11. Khan Sahib Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan. |
| 3. The Civil Surgeon, Major J. A. Cunningham, M.P. | 12. Shaikh Hafizullah. |
| 4. C. E. Goument, Esq., Executive Engineer. | 13. „ Nur Ilahi. |
| 5. The Senior Assistant Commissioner. | 14. Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| 6. Officer Commanding, Delhi. | 15. Chaudhri Nur Mohd. |
| 7. Khan Bahadur Mohd. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan, Vice-President. | 16. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 8. Khan Bahadur Mohd. Ikram-ullah Khan. | 17. Rai Sahib Babu Jugal Kishore. |
| 9. Khan Sahib Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan. | 18. Lala Girdhari Lal. |
| | 19. R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh. |
| | 20. Lala Jai Narain. |
| | 21. „ Jowahar Lal. |
| | 22. „ Shimbhu Nath. |
| | 23. „ Sri Kishan Das. |
| | 24. „ Hazari Mal. |

No elections were held during the year under report as no elected members retired.

The Municipal Committee held 46 meetings at which the attendance was 20 out of a possible 24. At these meetings 996 cases were brought on the agenda,

The Sub-committees held meetings regularly and helped the Committee as usual in going through details.

During the year under report the Committee with the sanction of the Commissioner imposed under Section 135 of 1891 a fee of Rs. 5 on each license granted for Bone Depôts, Meat Drying factories, and Soap factories.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 3,06,025 as under :—

	Rs.
Octroi	2,97,632
Animals for riding, etc.	6,347
Tax on Milch cattle	2,046

There was an increase of Rs. 38,730, as compared with the year 1897-98, in gross income from Octroi which in the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,97,632; out of this Rs. 10,111 were paid away in refunds to exporters, and Rs. 3,000 as usual to the Cantonment Committee as its share of Octroi, leaving a net balance from this source of Rs. 2,84,521.

The increase was mainly due to the revival of trade after the famine and to a greater number of Hindu marriages.

The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1-8-8, *i.e.*, Re. 1-8-0 on Octroi, 6 pies on animals kept for riding, driving, etc., and two pies on milch cattle.

The income of the year under report excluding taxation and loans was Rs. 1,58,111 as against Rs. 1,47,135 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,976.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income during the year was Rs. 4,64,136 excluding the loans, and the total expenditure excluding the loans was Rs. 4,37,870.

General remarks.—The Government of India declined to grant a loan of Rs. 1,65,000 for the construction of the much needed filter beds and settling tanks for the Water-works, and the Committee was directed to raise a loan in the open market, but efforts in this direction were not very successful and the question was again referred to the Government.

The Committee was also considering how to raise a loan of six lacs for carrying out the drainage scheme of the area within the city walls and a proposal for taxing carts kept within Municipal limits and for imposing toll-tax on carts entering the Municipality was before the Local Government.

Out of the 9 lacs loan granted by the Government there was still some money left and the Public Works Department spent Rs. 21,424 on making 27,221 running feet of open drains in the Chandni Chowk area in Wards 4, 5 and 6.

The Committee held some correspondence with the Irrigation Department regarding a constant, or at least a more frequent, supply of canal water for the sewage farm and for flushing the main sewers as some experiments had been made to store water in the lower reaches of the canal but they had not been successful. Delhi was supplied with canal water for only ten days in the month, therefore it was desired to make arrangements for storage of water during the other 20 days for the above purposes.

No epidemic disease broke out during the year. The number of births and deaths was 8,188 and 6,926 respectively. The rate per thousand of population was of births 43·08 and deaths 36·46.

1899-1900



Mirza Surriah Jah, 1893—1912.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Captain M. Douglas, Dy. Commr. and President. | 13. R. S. Babu Jugal Kishore. |
| 2. Officer Commanding, Delhi. | 14. L. Hazari Mal. |
| 3. Senior Asstt. Commr., Delhi. | 15. K. B. Mohd. Ilahi Bakh sh, Vice-President. |
| 4. The Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Major J. A. Cunningham, M.D. | 16. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 5. The Executive Engineer, Delhi. | 17. K. S. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan, B.A. |
| 6. J. C. Roberts, Esq. | 18. Mohd. Chhote Mirza. |
| 7. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | 19. K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan, Hony. Magistrate. |
| 8. R. B. L. Hardhian Singh, Hony. Magistrate. | 20. Shaikh Hafizullah. |
| 9. Lala Shimbhu Nath. | 21. Mirza Surriah Jah, Hony. Magistrate. |
| 10. Lala Jai Narain. | 22. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 11. R. B. L. Sri Kishan Das, Hony. Magistrate. | 23. Shaikh Nur Ilahi. |
| 12. Lala Jowahar Lal. | 24. Chaudhri Nur Mohd. |

Constitution of the Committee.—During the year the Municipality held 14 Special and 35 Ordinary Meetings. The attendance at these 49 meetings was 12·56 out of a possible 24. The Committee disposed of 1,132 cases which were brought on the agenda.

The Committee was composed as usual of 12 elected and 12 appointed members, of the latter 5 were officials and 7 non-officials

There were also held about 130 meetings of the Sub-committees and they helped the Committee in going through details. Bye-laws under section 143 (1) (e) (iv) for the supervision and regulation of standposts from which water was drawn for public use, were made.

The Committee revised (1) the existing bye-laws under Section 92 for the erection and re-erection of buildings, and made (2) bye-laws for roads under section 143 (1), and also (3) bye-laws under section 143 (1) (1) for protection of wild game, birds and animals, but up to 31st March 1900, none of these had received the sanction of Government.

Rules under the following heads were framed for the guidance of the Committee's officers and servants :—

(1) Directions for disposal of applications under section 92 for the erection and re-erection of houses, (2) directions for disposal of applications under section 95 of balconies, sunshades, steps, culverts, chabutras, takhts, and pardahs, etc., places in front of houses and shops, (3) directions for disposal of applications for water to be laid on to private houses and the rate at which water was to be supplied.

Under section 96 the Committee set aside suitable places on the banks of the Jumna where women could alone bathe, and also places where dhobis could wash without inconveniencing bathers.

With the sanction of the Commissioner the following fees were fixed for licenses issued under section 135 :—(1) Tanneries and factories for drying and salting hides, Rs. 5 per annum ; (2) brick kilns, lime kilns, depôts for thatching straw, bhoosa, dry grass, fuel wood, and packing cases; places for manufacture of fancy leather, catgut, leather casks or kuppas, leather bottles, leather scales and places for boiling blood, Rs. 2 per annum ; (3) pottery kilns, annas eight per annum.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 2,89,214 as detailed below :—Octroi Rs. 2,81,298, taxes on animals kept for riding, driving, etc., Rs. 5,973, and tax on milch cattle Rs. 1,943. As compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of Rs. 16,334 in gross income from Octroi which in the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,81,298 ; out of this sum Rs. 11,298 were

paid away in refunds and Rs. 3,000 as usual to the Cantonment Committee as its share of Octroi, leaving a net income from this source of Rs. 2,67,000.

The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1-7-5 $\frac{3}{4}$, that is to say, on Octroi Re. 1-6-10, pies 6 on animals kept for riding, driving, etc., and pies 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ on milch cattle.

Income and Expenditure.—The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 5,71,154, and the total expenditure during the year Rs. 5,16,998.

General Remarks —The actual cash balance at the disposal of the Committee was Rs. 36,086 while the minimum balance insisted on by the Government was only Rs. 20,000. Considering that the Committee was unexpectedly called upon to spend Rs. 13,000 on Famine Relief, and suffered a loss of about Rs. 25,000 in income from Octroi and Kandla supervision, the result was very satisfactory, especially when it was considered that the Committee did not cut down any expenditure originally budgeted for, and in fact spent about Rs. 2,600 more than in the previous year on lighting, conservancy, repairs and improvements to buildings, and repairs to roads.

In the preceding year the Government of India declined to sanction a loan of Rs. 1,65,000 required for filter beds and settling tanks at the pumping station and the Committee was advised to raise a loan locally, but on further representation being made, the Government of India graciously sanctioned the required sum as a special case. This work was therefore very nearly completed during the year.

The Committee made every effort to find the money necessary to provide a sinking fund for the loan of six lacs which was urgently required for completing the drainage of the city. For this and other purposes the following taxes were proposed by the Committee but up to 31st March 1900, none of them were sanctioned by Government.

Tax on houses and land under section 42 (1) (A) (a), Tax on vehicles kept and used within Municipal limits under section 42 (1) (A) (c), and tolls on vehicles entering the Municipality under Section 42 (1) (A) (d).

The health of the city was fairly good, for there had been no epidemic of cholera, small-pox or any other disease. The number of births was 9,775, giving a ratio of 51.32 and the number of deaths 8,416.

In September 1899 the city was crowded with famine stricken people from Native States, who encamped in the streets, and begged in bands from house to house and blocked the streets. The Committee opened test works for those able to work and also a poor house for incapables. Two works were opened, one at Bara Hidu Rao where stone was broken for road ballast, and the other at Chandrawal Water-works pumping station where a block of earth had to be removed.

The opening of famine relief works at Badarpur in the Delhi district on the 6th November, relieved the Municipality of much further expenditure on works, but the poor house was kept up till 24th February. The total number of persons who received gratuitous relief was 19,406.

The Municipality had the honour of welcoming His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Honour Sir William Mackworth Young, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in October.

1900=1901



Capt. R. M. Lewis.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Capt. M. Douglas, I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | 13. R. S. Babu Jugal Kishore. |
| 2. The Officer Commanding, Delhi. | 14. Lala Hazari Mal. |
| 3. The Senior Asst. Commr. | 15. Khan Bahadur Mohd. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan. |
| 4. The Civil Surgeon, Major J. A. Cunningham, M.D. | 16. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 5. Executive Engineer. | 17. K. S. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan, B.A. |
| 6. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq., Bar.-at-law. | 18. Mohd. Chhote Mirza. |
| 7. J. C. Roberts, Esq. | 19. K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan. |
| 8. R. B. L. Hardhian Singh. | 20. Sheikh Hafizullah. |
| 9. Lala Shimbhu Nath. | 21. Shahzada Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| 10. Lala Jai Narain. | 22. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 11. R. B. L. Sri Kishan Das. | 23. Sheikh Nur Ilahi. |
| 12. Lala Jawahar Lal. | 24. Mian Nasiruddin. |

The Committee was composed as usual of 12 elected and 12 nominated members. Of the latter 5 were officials and 7 non-officials. Seven were Christians, 10 Mohamedans and 7 Hindus.

In accordance with the sanction of the Local Government the Committee had two Vice-Presidents during the year, *viz.*, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ilahi Bakhsh Khan and Rai Bahadur Lala Hardhian Singh.

During the year, besides the Sub-Committees, the Committee held 17 Special and 39 Ordinary meetings, and the average attendance at these meetings was 10·4 out of a possible 24.

The Committee framed during the year the following bye-laws, which were sanctioned by the Local Government :—

(a) Under section 143 (1) clause (j) of Act XX of 1891, for the regulation and collection of wheel-tax, on conveyances, including carts and thelas, kept and used within Municipal limits.

(b) Under section 143 (1) of Act XX of 1891, for the regulation and collection of a toll, imposed under section 42 (1), (A), (d) of Act XX of 1891.

(c) Under section 92 of Act XX of 1891, for the erection and re-erection of buildings.

The Committee adopted a resolution No. 11, dated 8th November 1900, charging a monthly rental or fee on all saibans projecting over public land.

The Committee also framed new rules regarding the election of two Vice-Presidents.

On the application of the Committee the Local Government sanctioned the levying of double the rates hitherto in force, for all cattle impounded in the Delhi Police Pound.

The Local Government also gave power to the Committee to accept composition up to Rs. 50, under section 187 of Act XX of 1891, for a breach of the Building Bye-laws under section 92 of the Act.

New Franchise Rules, amending Punjab Government Notification No. 498, dated 6th October 1897, were submitted to the Local Government for sanction.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 2,86,058 as under :—

				Rs.
Octroi	...	...	...	2,70,712
Taxes on animals kept for riding, etc.	...	...	...	4,548
Do. milch cattle	...	...	...	1,481
Do. vehicle (wheel-tax)	...	...	...	1,370
Tolls on carts	...	...	...	7,947

As compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of Rs. 10,586 in gross income from octroi. Refunds to the extent of Rs. 12,685 were granted and Rs. 3,000 were paid to the Cantonment Committee as usual, leaving a net income from this source of Rs. 2,55,027. The average incidence of total net taxation was Re. 1-7-0.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income from all sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,04,614 and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,57,743, excluding the amount invested.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Water-works.—The close of the year saw the completion of the Delhi Water-works extension scheme, consisting of 6 settling tanks and filter beds, with intake wells and the erection of additional new machinery. The completion of this work did away with necessity for the temporary filter beds dug alongside the percolating wells, and the centrifugal pumps erected to supplement the water-supply.

The total expenditure for the year on pumping and maintenance was Rs. 3,66,846, while the income from the sale of water was only Rs. 2,484, a net expenditure of Rs. 11,438.

Drainage.—The Intramural Drainage Scheme, Part II, of which the Chandni Chowk Section was partly completed last year at a cost of Rs. 63,559 was held in abeyance for want of funds. The estimated cost of the scheme was about Rs. 6½ lakhs and the income from toll and wheel-tax already sanctioned, and a house and land-tax, regarding which proposals had been submitted to Government, were proposed to be devoted to the repayment of a loan which was proposed for the purpose.

Conservancy.—The Sewage farm at Khandrat Kalan had proved successful; it was therefore proposed to take up another piece of waste land near Rajpur village for the purpose of trenching filth and reclamation.

The total receipts under conservancy were Rs. 13,285, while the expenditure was Rs. 75,844, an outlay of Rs. 62,559, by the Committee.

Mortality.—The health of the city was not as good as in the previous year and there was a slight increase in the death-rate, which was mainly due to an outbreak of cholera at Paharganj during the month of June and to pneumonia and malarial fevers

after the excessive rainfall in August and September. The total number of births was 8,219 giving a ratio of 43·24 per mille, while the number of deaths was 11,595, a mortality of 58·55 per mille of the population calculated on the Census of 1891.

The Census of March 1901 gave a population of the city at 208,385 showing an increase of 18,320 over the population enumerated in 1891.

Queen's Memorial.—On receipt of the sad intelligence of the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, the Municipal Committee called an Extraordinary Meeting and sent a telegram of condolence to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and also to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India. At a public meeting held in the Town Hall it was decided to commemorate Her late Majesty's glorious reign by founding a Women's Hospital to be named after Her late Majesty. Rs. 92,000 were subscribed towards this object. Mr. James Skinner, grandson of the late Col. James Skinner, so well known in Delhi, generously offered to erect at his own expense a marble statue of Her late Majesty, at a cost of Rs. 10,000, for which a suitable site in the Queen's Garden, in front of the Town Hall and facing Chandni Chowk, was granted by the Municipal Committee.

1901-02

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Major M. W. Douglas, I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | 11. Lala Shimbhu Nath. |
| 2. The Officer Commanding, Delhi. | 12. { Lala Hazari Mal. |
| 3. The Senior Asst. Commr. | { Lala Sultan Singh. |
| 4. The Civil Surgeon, Major D. M. Davidson, M.B., I.M.S. | 13. Mohd. Chhote Mirza. |
| 5. The Executive Engineer, Provincial Division. | 14. Lala Jai Narain. |
| 6. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq., Bar-at-Law. | 15. Sheikh Hafizullah. |
| 7. R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh, Junior Vice-President. | 16. R. S. Babu Jugal Kishore. |
| 8. R. B. Lala Sri Kishan Das. | 17. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 9. K. B. Mohd. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan, Senior Vice-President. | 18. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 10. K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan. | 19. Lala Jawahar Lal. |
| | 20. Shahzada Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| | 21. K. S. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan. |
| | 22. Sheikh Nur Ilahi. |
| | 23. Mian Nasiruddin. |
| | 24. J. C. Roberts, Esq. |

The Committee was composed as usual of 12 elected and 12 nominated members, of the latter 5 were officials and 7 non-officials. Seven were Christians, ten Mohamedans and seven Hindus.

Out of the 12 nominated members, Lala Hazari Lal had to retire owing to the term of his office having expired on 7th July 1901, and Lala Sultan Singh was appointed by the local Government in his place. The Deputy Commissioner, K. B. Muhammad Ilahi Bakhsh Khan, and Lala Shimbhu Nath were re-appointed.

During the year the Committee held 15 Special and 51 Ordinary meetings, total 66, at which 2,075 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 11.30 out of a possible 24. The various Sub-Committees held 93 meetings at which 1,317 cases were considered.

The Punjab Government by Notification No. 345 of 24th July 1901, revised the rules for regulating elections in the Delhi Municipality and sanctioned the levy of a house-tax, *vide* Notification No. 590, dated 16th December 1901.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation was Rs. 3,44,718 as under :—

	Rs.
Octroi	3,16,619
Tax on animals kept for driving, etc. ...	6,360
Do. milch cattle	1,771
Wheel-tax	8,360
Toll-tax	11,338

The percentage of refund granted on gross octroi income was Rs. 4-10-8. There were altogether 2,111 applications for refund of which only 61 were rejected.

The average incidence of total net taxation (Rs. 3,29,948) on a population of 208,385 was Re. 1-9-4, *i.e.*, Re. 1-7-2 on Octroi, Re. 0-1-3 on animals and vehicles, and 11 pies on tolls.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income from all sources during the year was Rs. 5,86,528 and the total expenditure Rs. 4,57,410.

The income excluding taxation and loans from Government was Rs. 1,94,939 as against Rs. 1,64,400 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 30,589. The expenditure of the year (excluding expenditure from loan) has been given above.

General Remarks.—The Local Government sanctioned the levy of a house-tax at 3½ per cent on annual rents from 1st January 1902, and this caused a good deal of dissatisfaction and appeals were made against it, but the excitement was apparently over after some time. Nothing was collected during the three months ending 31st March 1902, but the tax was afterwards collected without much trouble. The following information is worthy to be reproduced here :—

Ward.	No. of houses assessed.	Tax assessed at $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.	REMARKS.
1	1,143	2,275	Since these assessments were made houses renting for less than 8 annas a month had been exempted and also many others on the score of poverty.
2	1,639	5,272	
3	2,698	5,286	
4	2,339	7,792	
5	1,899	5,290	
6	4,400	17,585	
7	3,993	10,309	
8	2,357	3,531	
9	3,298	6,348	
10	1,606	5,290	
11	3,199	2,088	
12	2,902	2,422	
13	9,119	5,794	
14	3,939	1,995	
15	1,042	2,050	
Total	45,558	83,327	

A survey of the suburbs was made with a view to prepare a drainage scheme and loans were proposed to be raised for this work as well as for the completion of the intramural drainage scheme. The latter alone was estimated to cost 5 lakhs of rupees.

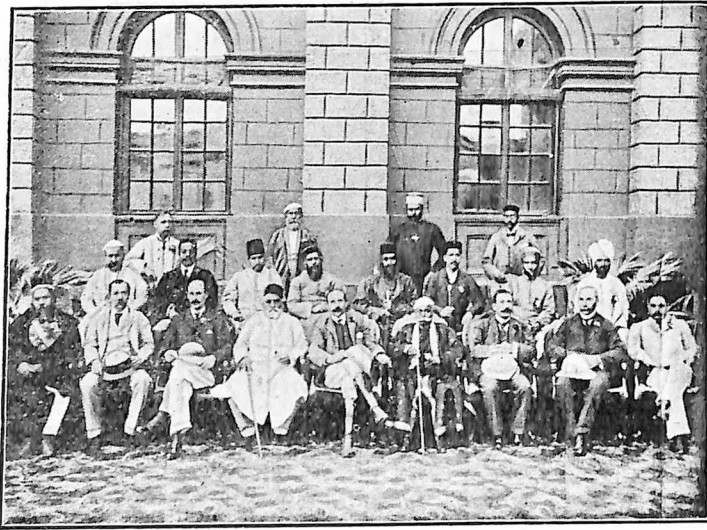
During the year the Committee made an agreement with a well-known firm who had asked for a concession to work electric tramways in Delhi, and also ordered an electric light installation for the principal streets in the city.

The Water-works extension, *i.e.*, filter beds and settling tanks were completed during the year.

The Committee allotted 2 rooms in the west wing of the Town Hall for the location of a library and reading room, a boon much appreciated by the public.

During the cold weather a few cases of plague occurred but they all were imported and the disease did not spread. The number of births and deaths were respectively 8,302 and 9,423.

1902-03



MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Major M. W. Douglas, I.A., Dy. Commr. and President. | 11. L. Shimbhu Nath. |
| 2. The Officer Commanding, Delhi. | 12. Lala Sultan Singh. |
| 3. Senior Assistant Commr. W. H. D. Craik, I.C.S. | 13. { Mohd. Chhotey Mirza.
Mr. Mohd. Ismail Khan. |
| 4. The Civil Surgeon Major D. M. Davidson, M.B. | 14. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| 5. The Executive Engineer, Provincial Division. | 15. R. S. Babu Jugal Kishore. |
| 6. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | 16. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 7. R. B. L. Hardhian Singh, Junior Vice-President. | 17. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 8. R. B. L. Srikishan Das. | 18. Lala Jawahir Lal. |
| 9. K. B. Mohd. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan, Senior Vice-President. | 19. Shahzada Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| 10. K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan. | 20. K. S. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan, B.A. |
| | 21. Sheikh Nur Ilahi. |
| | 22. Mian Nasiruddin. |
| | 23. J. C. Roberts, Esq. |

There was no change in the constitution of the Committee, which consisted, as usual, of 12 elected and 12 nominated members, but owing to the delay in the election of one member the strength of the Committee for a considerable period was 11 and 12 respectively.

Very little interest was taken in the annual elections and 7 members were returned as below :—

Mr. Mohd. Ismail Khan.

Lala Lachhmi Narain.

Babu Basheshar Nath Goela.

R. S. L. Jugal Kishore.

Lala Jawahir Lal.

K. S. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan, B.A.

Mr. J. C. Roberts.

The following elected members had to retire on 15th March 1903, as their term of office had expired :—

Hakim Ahmad Said Khan.

K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan.

Mirza Surriah Jah.

Sheikh Nur Ilahi.

Mian Nasiruddin.

Of the 12 nominated members 5 were officials and 7 non-officials. Of the total strength 7 were Christians, 9 Mohammadans and 7 Hindus.

During the year the Committee held 12 Special and 42 Ordinary meetings, total 54, at which 654 cases were put up. The average attendance at these meetings was nearly 12 out of a possible 23.

In addition to the above meetings the various Sub-Committees held 103 meetings, at which 1,402 cases were dealt with.

The bye-laws and important orders made by the Committee during the year were as follows :—

(a) Bye-law to regulate the reporting of deaths of Government pensioners under section 25 (h) sanctioned by Punjab Government Notification No. 206 of 29th April 1902.

(b) Bye-law to regulate the assessment and collection of house-tax under Section 143 (1) (j).

(c) Bye-law to regulate the storage of kerosene oil under Sections 105, 145 (1).

(d) Bye-law (special for Durbar period only) regarding hackney carriages plying for hire during Durbar under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1879.

(e) Public notice was given under Section 101 to close all burial grounds within the city walls except the Skinner vault, and also to close all suburban burial grounds except those in actual use. These orders were necessary to prevent the practice of burying Mohammadans in old graveyards near inhabited places.

(f) Public notice was given under Section 97 of the places fixed by the Committee for filth depôts.

Taxation.—The following is the statement showing the income of the Committee from taxation during the year under report :—

				Rs,
Octroi (net amount)	...	...	...	3,31,802
Animals for burden	...	...	...	10,121
Milch cattle	...	...	...	2,830
Wheel-tax	...	...	...	8,859
Tolls	...	...	...	11,687
House-tax	...	...	...	54,126
Cattle pounds	...	...	...	1,569
Hackney carriages	...	...	...	10,465
			Total	... 4,31,459

The percentage of refund granted on gross octroi income was Rs. 3-10-5. Altogether 1,420 applications were made for refund of which only 5 were rejected.

The average incidence of total net taxation, i.e., Rs. 4,22,425 on a population of 2,08,385 was Rs. 2-0-5. The incidence on octroi taxation was Rs. 1-9-8 per head.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income of the Committee during the year excluding taxation (Rs. 4,31,459) was Rs. 6,24,588 and the total expenditure Rs. 9,25,977.

General Remarks.—The great event of the year was the great Coronation Durbar. The route of the grand procession was decorated by the Committee with triumphal arches, flags and streamers and on the night of the fire-works all the public buildings, gates and churches were illuminated and decorated. Special attention was paid to water supply, conservancy, lighting, road watering,



road repairs, etc., and the Committee gratefully acknowledged the appreciation shown by Government, who gave a C.I.E. to Major M. W. Douglas, the President and Deputy Commissioner, and Durbar Medals to Frank Hurley, the Secretary and Mr. T. Gateley, the Superintendent of Water-works.

The electric light installation was ready before the Durbar events began and the lighting of the main streets with lamps of 2,000 candle power each added much to the comfort of the enormous crowds.

A Bronze Statue of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria was presented to the city by Mr. James Cousins Skinner, a well-known citizen of Delhi, and was unveiled by His Honour Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, on 26th December 1902.

A direct road from the Railway Station through the Queen's Gardens to the Chandni Chowk was proposed by the late Hon'ble Mr. Robert Clarke some years ago, but the work could not be carried out for want of funds. During his many years of rule in Delhi as Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner and as Superintendent, Mr. Clarke was loved and respected by every one and therefore the Committee decided to erect a memorial to him. Clarke Gate and Clarke Road were accordingly opened for traffic in December 1902. The gate is made of wrought iron and is very handsome.

The Committee forwarded an address in a suitable casket to His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII on the occasion of his Coronation in England and it was graciously acknowledged and accepted.

Steady though slow progress was being made in the city drainage scheme but in the suburbs nothing was done up to the end of the year under report except surveys. Estimates for drains were being prepared. The Water-works were completed and the city was adequately supplied with pure water.

A few imported cases of plague occurred but the precautions which were taken prevented a local outbreak. The general health of Delhi was on the whole worse than that in the preceding year, fever being the chief cause of mortality. The births and deaths were 8,512 and 11,227 respectively.

1903-04



Lieut.-Col. C. G. Parsons, 1903, 1904, 1905.

MEMBERS :

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1. { | Major F. E. Bradshaw, I.A.,
Dy. Commr. and President. | 10. K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad
Khan. |
| | Major C. G. Parsons, I. A.,
Dy. Commr. and President. | 11. Lala Shimbhu Nath. |
| | | 12. Lala Sultan Singh. |
| 2. | The Officer Commanding, Delhi. | 13. Mr. Mohd. Islamullah Khan. |
| 3. | The Senior Asst. Commr. Delhi. | 14. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| 4. | The Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Lieut.-
Col. J. A. Cunningham, M.D. | 15. Babu Basheswar Nath Goela. |
| 5. | Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | 16. R. S. Babu Jugal Kishore. |
| 6. | The Executive Engineer, Provin-
cial Division. | 17. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 7. | K. B. Mohd. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan,
Senior Vice-President. | 18. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 8. | R. B. L. Hardhian Singh, Junior
Vice-President. | 19. Lala Jawahir Lal. |
| 9. | R. B. L. Srikishan Das. | 20. Shahzada Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| | | 21. K. B. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan
Khan, B.A. |
| | | 22. Sheikh Nur Ilahi. |
| | | 23. Mian Nasiruddin. |
| | | 24. J. C. Roberts, Esq. |

There was no change in the strength of the Committee ; as usual it consisted of 12 elected and 12 nominated members ; of the latter 5 were officials and 7 non-officials ; of the total number 7 were Christians, 10 Mohammadans and 7 Hindus.

The following 4 nominated members whose term of office had expired during the year were recommended by the Deputy Commissioner and re-appointed by Government :—

1. Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick.
2. R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh.
3. R. B. L. Srikishan Das.
4. K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan.

At the request of the Deputy Commissioner, the Cantonment Magistrate was, in September 1903, appointed a member of the Committee, *vice* the Officer Commanding at Delhi, as the latter Officer had very little time to attend the meetings of the Committee.

Owing to retirements on 15th March 1903, five vacancies occurred among the elected members, four of which were filled up by the old members without any contest; the fifth was contested but the old member was re-elected.

During the year the Committee held 17 Special and 35 Ordinary meetings, total 52, at which 547 cases were put up. The average attendance at these meetings was nearly 12 out of a possible 24.

In addition to the above, various standing Sub-Committees held 340 meetings at which 357 cases were considered.

Bye-laws regarding refund of octroi in Delhi framed under Section 143 (1) (g) and Sub-section (2) were sanctioned by the Local Government.

The Committee framed Rules under Section 143 (1) (e) (i) and Section 145 of Act XX of 1891, for the regulation of slaughter-houses, also Rules for refund of house-tax made under Sections 62 (1) and 62 (2) were sanctioned by the Committee at a Special Meeting.

TAXATION.

			Rs.
Octroi (gross income)	...	...	3,11,715
Animals for burden, etc.	...	...	9,783
Milch cattle	...	...	3,273
Wheel-tax	...	...	7,907
Tolls	...	...	10,181
House-tax	...	...	68,009
Total			4,10,868

Deduct:—

			Rs.	Rs.
Refund of octroi	...	...	14,682	} 16,615
House-tax	...	...	1,933	
Net taxation			...	<u>3,94,253</u>

The percentage of refund granted on gross octroi income was Rs. 4-11-4.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income of the Committee from all sources including income from taxation (Rs. 3,94,253) was Rs. 6,50,889 and the opening balance Rs. 2,74,882 gave a total sum of Rs. 9,25,771 and the total expenditure was Rs. 5,74,845.

General Remarks.—The Drainage works, part II, of the city (intramural) were continued throughout the year from money provided by current income; the progress was slow but it was hoped that the work would be satisfactorily completed when the loan of 4 lakhs required for its completion was raised in open market, the Government sanction to raise which having been received.

The estimate for Rs. 3,68,129 for extramural drainage scheme was sanctioned by the Committee and sent up to Government for sanction.

The foundation-stone of the Victoria Zenana Hospital was laid by Lady Rivaz on 19th February 1904. This hospital was to be built with money subscribed by the citizens of Delhi.

There was no epidemic disease during the year. There were 9,078 births and 11,045 deaths. There were 11 cases of plague, none of which were indigenous and 91 cases of cholera.

1904-05



Mr. O. F. Lumsden.

MEMBERS :

1. { Major C. G. Parsons, I.A., Dy.
Commr. and President.
O. F. Lumsden, Esq.
2. The Cantonment Magistrate,
Delhi.
3. The Senior Assistant Commr.
Delhi.
4. The Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Lieut-
Col. J. A. Cunningham, M.D.
5. The Executive Engineer, Provin-
cial Division.
6. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq.
7. K. B. Mohd. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan.
8. R. B. L. Hardhian Singh.
9. R. B. L. Srikishan Das.
10. K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad
Khan.
11. Lala Sultan Singh.
12. { Lala Simbhu Nath.
Lala Nathu Ram.
13. Mohd. Ismail Khan, Esq.
14. Lala Lachhmi Narain.
15. Lala Bisheshar Nath, Goela.
16. R. S. Babu Jugal Kishore.
17. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan.
18. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah
Khan.
19. Lala Jawahir Lal.
20. Shahzada Mirza Surriah Jah.
21. K. B. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan
Khan.
22. Sheikh Nur Ilahi.
23. Mian Nasiruddin.
24. J. C. Roberts, Esq.

The Committee was as usual composed of 12 elected and 12 nominated members, of the latter 5 were officials, and 7 non-officials; of the total 7 were Christians, 9 Mohammadans and 8 Hindus.

Of the three nominated members whose term of office had expired in December 1904, K. B. Mohammad Ilahi Bakhsh and

Lala Sultan Singh were re-appointed ; and Babu Nathu Ram was appointed in place of Lala Shimbhu Nath.

During the year the Committee held 37 Special and 18 Ordinary meetings at which 235 cases were disposed of. The average attendance was nearly 12 out of a possible 24. The various standing Sub-Committees held 305 meetings at which 2,980 cases were considered.

At a Special Meeting held on 7th April 1904, the Municipal Committee empowered the following officers and servants under Section 110 of the Punjab Municipal Act to inspect places for sale of food and drink, etc., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

1. President.
2. Vice-Presidents.
3. The Civil Surgeon.
4. Secretary.
5. Sanitary Superintendent.
6. All Sanitary Inspectors.
7. Meat and Food Inspector.
8. Slaughter-house Jamadar.

Rules under Section 143 (1) (e) (i) and Section 145 of Act XX of 1891 for the regulation of slaughter-houses were framed by the Committee and finally sanctioned by the Local Government.

The Local Government sanctioned an amendment to bye-law No. 17 of the bye-laws regarding the refund of Octroi by which the limit of period of exportation was extended from 3 to 6 months.

Taxation.—The total income from net taxation amounted to Rs. 3,75,055, the details of which are given below :—

			Rs.
1. Octroi (gross income)	...	...	3,11,983
2. Animals for driving, etc.	...	...	7,185
3. Milch cattle	...	...	2,443
4. Wheel-tax	...	...	5,906
5. Tolls	...	...	9,390
6. House tax	...	...	48,818

Total ... 3,85,725

Less :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Refund of octroi		1,266	} 10,670
Do. house-tax		9,404	
Net taxation	...		<u>3,75,055</u>

The average incidence of total net taxation on a population of 2,08,385 was Re. 1-12-9.

The incidence of Octroi taxation was Re. 1-7-0.

Income and Expenditure.—The income from all other sources other than taxation was Rs. 3,73,699 and the total expenditure Rs. 7,20,710.

General Remarks.—The loan of 4 lakhs applied by the Committee to be taken from the Bank of Bengal for the completion of the intramural drainage scheme, Part II, was sanctioned by the Government during the year.

The work of construction of open drains was begun by the Public Works Department and several of the streets were provided with surface drains.

A portion of the land in the 'Bela' was granted to the Hindu Community for addition to their burning ground near the Nigambodh Ghat.

The Committee raised their grant to the Delhi Public Library from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 during the year.

Plague became indigenous in Delhi during the year and 637 deaths were reported from the disease, but the actual figures were thought to be much higher than that. The first case occurred in Gandhi Gali and the disease soon spread over the whole city. The greatest sufferers were the residents of the Paharganj and Sabzi-mandi suburbs.

The handbills of instructions regarding precautions against plague sent by Government from time to time, and an abridged translation of these instructions in 'bhasha' were freely distributed and posted all over the town. Heads of mercantile associations, institutions, schools and colleges were supplied with copies of the handbills for wide publicity. Affected premises were

disinfected free of cost, and sites at Qadam Sharif were offered to any person who wished to leave the city but no applications for accommodation were made. A running imprest was lodged with the ward members for house to house cleaning.

A steam disinfecter was put up and a separate ward for female plague patients was maintained under the supervision of the lady doctors of the St. Stephen's Zenana Hospital with a staff of trained nurses.

There were in all 9,383 births and 11,220 deaths against 9,078 and 11,045 respectively last year.

1905-06

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. { Major C. G. Parsons, I.A., Dy. Commr. and President. | 11. Lala Nathu Ram. |
| R. Humphreys, Esq., I.C.S. | 12. Lala Sultan Singh. |
| 2. The Cantonment Magistrate. | 13. Mohd. Ismail Khan, Esq. |
| 3. The Senior Asst. Commr., Delhi. | 14. Lala Laehhmi Narain. |
| 4. The Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Major D. M. Davidson, M.B. | 15. Lala Bisheshar Nath, Goela. |
| 5. The Executive Engineer, Provincial Division. | 16. R. S. Babu Jugal Kishore. |
| 6. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | 17. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 7. K. B. Mohd. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan. | 18. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 8. R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh. | 19. Lala Jawahir Lal. |
| 9. R. B. L. Srikishan Das. | 20. Shahzada Surriah Jah. |
| 10. K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan. | 21. K. B. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan. |
| | 22. Sheikh Nur Ilahi. |
| | 23. Nasiruddin (Mian). |
| | 24. J. C. Roberts, Esq. |

The Committee was as usual composed of 12 elected and 12 nominated members, of the latter 5 were officials and 7 non-officials; of the total number 7 were Christians, 9 Mohammadans and 8 Hindus.

During the year the Committee held 20 Special and 40 Ordinary meetings at which 949 cases were disposed off. The average attendance at these meetings was 11 out of a possible 24.

The various standing Sub-Committees held 57 meetings and 1,675 cases were considered.

Applications for building under Sections 92 and 95 were considered by a Sub-Committee consisting of the two Vice-Presidents and a member of the Committee. During the year under report 1,411 applications were dealt with.

The Committee sanctioned bye-laws made under Sections 143 (1) (L) and 145 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891) prohibiting the letting off detonators in the streets and squares of the inhabited quarters of the city or suburbs.

The Municipal Account Code was adopted by the Municipal Committee as bye-laws under Sections 143 (1) (n) and 145 of Act XX of 1891.

Taxation—The total income from net taxation amounted to Rs. 4,11,992 as detailed below:—

			Rs.
1. Octroi (gross income) ...	...	...	3,67,642
2. Tax on houses and lands ...	...	...	36,914
3. Tax on vehicles and animals ...	...	...	11,170
4. Tolls on vehicles and animals ...	...	...	9,522
	Total	...	4,25,248

Less refunds on :—

			Rs.
Octroi ...	...	...	13,461
Other taxes ...	...	...	495
	Net taxation	...	4,11,292

The average incidence of total net taxation, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,11,292 on a population of 2,08,575 was Re. 1-15-6, and that of the net octroi taxation, *i.e.*, Rs. 3,50,981 was Re. 1-10-11 per head.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income during the year under report, including an opening cash balance of Rs. 1,39,679 and one lakh of rupees taken from the Bank of Bengal towards the second instalment of the four lakhs loan for drainage works, was Rs. 9,12,835 and the expenditure during the same period including payment of Rs. 78,500 to the credit of Public Works Department for construction of open drains amounted to Rs. 8,00,078, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 1,12,757 at the credit of the Municipality on 21st March 1906.

General Remarks.—The great event of the year was the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Delhi in December 1905. In honour of the visit, the routes used by Their Royal Highnesses, were decorated by the Committee and citizens with triumphal arches, flags and banners, and on the night of fire-works all the public and private buildings, streets, gates and churches were illuminated; the Town Hall was specially illuminated and decorated. The Committee presented an address in a suitable casket to Their Royal Highnesses at the Town Hall and invited European and Indian gentlemen to witness its presentation.



A valedictory parting address was also presented by a deputation of the Committee at Agra to His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Lady Curzon.

It was considered desirable to employ a properly qualified Engineer to the Municipality and Mr. (Now Major, R.E.), T Salkield, Borough Engineer and Surveyor Leatherhed was chosen under expert opinion out of 34 candidates.

The appointment of a European Gardener at Delhi was sanctioned by the Government of India, two-thirds of whose salary was paid by the Committee and one-third by Government.

The work of construction of open drains was being carried out by the Public Works Department from money acquired by loan and many of the streets were provided with surface drains. The estimated total cost of the work was Rs. 6,09,042 and Rs. 2,65,791 was expended up to the 31st March 1906. The estimates for the extramural drainages had not been sanctioned by Government up to the close of the year.

The establishment of a branch dispensary in Paharganj was sanctioned by the Committee at a Special Meeting of the Committee.

The establishment of a female dispensary at Lal Kuan Bazar at a cost of Rs. 2,504 a year was also sanctioned.

The building and establishing of the Veterinary Hospital in Delhi, at a cost of Rs. 8,078 was sanctioned by the Committee during the year and the work was begun under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer.

Direct payment of taxes at the Municipal Office instead of through Mohassils was sanctioned by the Committee at a Special Meeting held on 27th March 1906.

During the first quarter of the year 313 deaths were reported from plague. There were in all 9,044 births and 10,355 deaths. The health of the town was on the whole fairly good.

1906-07

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. R. Humphreys, Esq., I.C.S.,
Dy. Commr. and President. | 13. Lala Ishri Parshad. |
| 2. The Senior Asst. Commr. | 14. Mr. Mohd. Ismail Khan. |
| 3. The Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Major
D. M. Davidson, M.B. | 15. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| 4. The Cantonment Magistrate,
Delhi. | 16. Lala Bisheshar Nath, Goela,
Pleader. |
| 5. The Executive Engineer, Pro-
vincial Division. | 17. R. S. Babu Jugal Kishore,
Pleader. |
| 6. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq. | 18. K. B. Moh. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 7. K. B. Mohd. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan. | 19. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 8. R. B. L. Hardhian Singh. | 20. Lala Jawahir Lal. |
| 9. R. B. L. Srikishan Das. | 21. Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| 10. Lala Nathu Mal. | 22. K. B. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan
Khan. |
| 11. Lala Sultan Singh. | 23. Mian Nasiruddin. |
| 12. { K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin
Ahmad Khan.
Sheikh Qamaruddin. | 24. J. C. Roberts, Esq. |

In the year under report the Committee was composed of 11 elected and 13 nominated members and of the latter 5 were officials and 8 non-officials. Out of the total number 6 were Christians, 8 Mohammadans and 10 Hindus.

During the year under report the Committee lost by death two of its eldest and most useful members, *viz.*, K. S. Hakim Zahiruddin Ahmad Khan and K. B. Mohammad Ilahi Bakhsh Khan. Sheikh Qamaruddin was appointed in place of the former and the vacancy caused by the death of the latter was not filled up during the year owing to the correspondence with the Punjab Chamber of Commerce regarding its representation on the Committee. Mr. H. H. White of the Allahabad Bank was afterwards appointed to fill the temporary vacancy as a representative of the Chamber.

Six members completed their term of office on the 15th March 1906, and five out of six were put up for election. Four were returned unopposed and one after contest.

During the year the Committee held 15 Special and 48 Ordinary meetings at which 944 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 11 out of a possible 24.

The various standing Sub-Committees held 63 meetings, at which 926 cases were considered,

The proposal to impose a tax under Section 42 (1) (A) (b) Act XX of 1891 on gold and silver wire manufactured within the limits of the Municipality and the bye-laws framed under Section 143 (1) (j) for the assessment and collection of the proposed tax were approved by the Committee at a Special Meeting held on 6th November 1906, and submitted to Government for sanction. This was really not a new tax but was meant to legalise a payment which had been made by wire drawers for many years for the privilege of preparing their material at a Municipal smelting house, a practice which in the public mind had had the effect of a sort of guarantee of standard quality and contributed much to the high reputation possessed by Delhi embroideries. With a view to safeguard the interests and reputation of the Kandla trade in Delhi the Local Government was also asked to empower the Municipality to tax the cheap and inferior materials imported from Europe, chiefly from Germany, which were brought into Delhi through the agency of the Postal Department.

Provident Fund.—The establishment of a Provident Fund in the interests of the Municipal employees drawing Rs. 10 or over and the adoption of the model rules framed by Government with certain amendments were approved by the Committee and sanctioned by the Local Government; they came into effect on January 1st, 1907. The chief point on which the rules as sanctioned differed from the model rules was that Municipal Funds were to make a contribution equal in amount to that paid in by employees and not half that sum as provided by the model rules. This alteration was done to have the effect of making the service with the Municipality more popular and lead to better class of men coming forward as candidates for employment.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 4,36,808 as detailed below :—

			Rs.
Octroi (gross income) ...	...	...	3,68,550
Tax on houses and lands ...	...	...	65,329
Tax on vehicles and animals ...	...	...	13,242
Tolls on vehicles and animals ...	...	...	11,522
Total	...	...	4,58,643

Less refunds :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi	21,776	} 21,835
Other taxes	59	
Net taxation ...	4,36,808	

Income and Expenditure.—The total income during the year under report including an opening cash balance of Rs. 61,257 and a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 in hand from the loan of 4 lakhs taken from the Bank of Bengal for the completion of drainage was Rs. 9,06,218. The expenditure during the same period including payment of Rs. 1,46,500 to the credit of the Public Works Department for construction of open drains, amounted to Rs. 8,08,708, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 97,510 at the credit of the Municipality on 31st March 1907.

The total incidence of total net taxation, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,36,808 on a population of 2,08,575 was Rs. 2-1-6.

General Remarks.—The health of the town during the year under report was on the whole fairly good. There were 9,417 births and 14,950 deaths. Sixty-one deaths from cholera were reported during July and August, and there was no death from small-pox.

Plague appeared in March and 35 deaths occurred during that month. The actual number of deaths from this cause were probably much higher as it was found that people were very reluctant to register deaths occurring from plague.

This plague visitation was the worst hitherto experienced and many people left Delhi and went out to suburbs and towns, especially to Mahrauli. The Committee set aside several plots of land outside the city walls for people to dwell on, and erected huts on one of the plots but these facilities were very little availed of.

A permanent advance of Rs. 50 was given to each ward member for expenses incurred in disinfecting private houses in which plague patients had died.



Other measures included the purchase of rat traps and crude oil emulsion for disinfecting purposes to the value of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 200 respectively.

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Delhi during the year. His Excellency arrived at Delhi on the 6th April 1906, at 7-30 P.M. The Municipality presented an address of welcome enclosed in a casket of local manufacture. The statue of Brigadier-General John Nicholson at the Nicholson Garden was unveiled by His Excellency on the afternoon of the 6th April. The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Minto again visited Delhi in December 1906, when the Victoria Zenana Hospital was opened by Her Excellency. An address was presented by the Hospital Committee. The routes used by Their Excellencies were decorated with triumphal arches, flags and banners.

In January 1907, Delhi was visited by the Amir of Kabul. In honour of his stay all the public and private principal buildings, streets, gates, churches and mosques were illuminated on the night of January 25th. The illuminations of the Town Hall and the Queen's Gardens were specially noticeable.

The construction of intramural drains continued during the year and a considerable progress was made. It was expected to be completed up to the end of March 1908.

The construction of the Veterinary Hospital was completed and it was opened for treatment of animals.

The Delhi Municipality Electric Tramway order, 1906, authorising the construction of an electric tramway within the Municipal area, was granted under Section 6 of the Indian Tramways Act XI of 1886, to Messrs. Arthur Grey, Robert Lowther, Windham Forrest and Thomas Wilson, by the Local Government, *vide* Notification, No. 718, dated 2nd July 1906. Construction work was begun during the year and considerable progress was made.

During the year under report the whole establishment of the Committee was reorganised. An Assistant Commissioner was made Secretary and he was assisted by an Assistant Secretary.



This arrangement of a Civilian Secretary was made with the sanction of the Local Government. The Assistant Commissioner was to devote half of his time to Municipal work and the other half to District duties. The first Secretary was Mr. Addison and Mr. Mouze, Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, was appointed as Assistant Secretary.

1907-08

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. R. Humphreys, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | 12. Sheikh Qamaruddin. |
| 2. The Senior Asst. Commr. | 13. Lala Ishri Parshad. |
| 3. The Cantonment Magistrate. | 14. Mr. Mohd. Ismail Khan. |
| 4. The Civil Surgeon, Delhi, Major D. M. Davidson, M.B. | 15. Lala Lachmi Narain. |
| 5. The Executive Engineer, Provincial Division. | 16. Lala Bisheshar Nath, Goela. |
| 6. Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick. | 17. R. S. Babu Jugal Kishore. |
| 7. Mr. H. H. White. | 18. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 8. R. B. L. Srikishan Das. | 19. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 9. R. B. L. Hardhian Singh. | 20. Lala Jawahir Lal. |
| 10. Lala Nathu Mal. | 21. Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| 11. Lala Sultan Singh. | 22. K. B. Ghulum Mohd. Hasan Khan. |
| | 23. Mian Nasiruddin. |
| | 24. Mr. J. C. Roberts. |

During the year under report the Committee was composed of 11 elected and 13 nominated members, and of the latter 5 were officials and 8 non-officials. Out of the total number 7 were Christians, 7 Mohammadans and 10 Hindus.

During the year the Committee held 15 Special and 51 Ordinary meetings at which 818 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 11 out of a possible 24. The various standing Sub-Committees, held 57 meetings at which 1,217 cases were considered.

On the application of the Committee the Local Government sanctioned the delegation to the Assistant Secretary of all the powers exercised by the Secretary with reference to the rules and bye-laws framed under the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891.

By a Notification of the Punjab Government the Assistant Secretary was also invested with the powers of the Secretary as laid down in Notification, No. 114, Home Police, dated 22nd July 1890.

The Notification regarding imposition of a profession tax under Section 42 (1) (A) (B), Act XX of 1891, on the wire-drawing industry of Delhi and bye-laws framed by the Committee under the provisions of Section 143 (1), clause (j) of the said act for the regulation and collection of the proposed tax were referred back by the Government for certain amendments.



These were re-drafted and amended, and the revised draft Notification for the imposition of the tax was submitted to the Government for sanction.

By resolution No. 2 of an Ordinary Meeting held on the 21st of May 1907, the Secretary, Municipal Committee, Assistant Secretary, and ward members were authorised under Section 108 (b), Act XX of 1891, to enter premises for the purpose of house-tax valuation.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 4,54,993, the details of which are given below :—

				Rs.
Octroi (gross income)	...	...	...	3,93,741
Tax on houses and lands	...	...	...	57,752
Tax on vehicles and animals	...	...	...	17,338
Tolls	Do.	do.	...	10,959
Total				4,79,790
Less refunds :—				Rs.
Octroi	...	...	...	24,589
Other taxes	...	...	...	208
Net taxation				4,54,993

Income and Expenditure.—The total income during the year under report, including an opening cash balance of Rs. 72,510 and a sum of Rs. 30,000 in hand from the loan of 4 lakhs taken from the Bank of Bengal for completion of the intramural drainage work, was Rs. 9,33,115.

The expenditure during the same period including payment of Rs. 1,25,000 to the credit of the Public Works Department for construction of open drains amounted to Rs. 8,21,009, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 1,12,106 at the credit of the Municipality on 31st March 1908.

General Remarks.—The health of the town during the year under report, except for plague, was on the whole fairly good. There were 8,588 births and 12,763 deaths. Five deaths were reported from small-pox during the latter part of the year.

The Committee advanced Rs. 1,000 to the City Plague Sub-Committee consisting of leading citizens for carrying out the work of disinfection, etc., in the city.

Ratting was instituted in the autumn of 1907 ; the high-rate of wages available in more popular trades and the dislike of the people to take life, prevented the results from being very satisfactory.

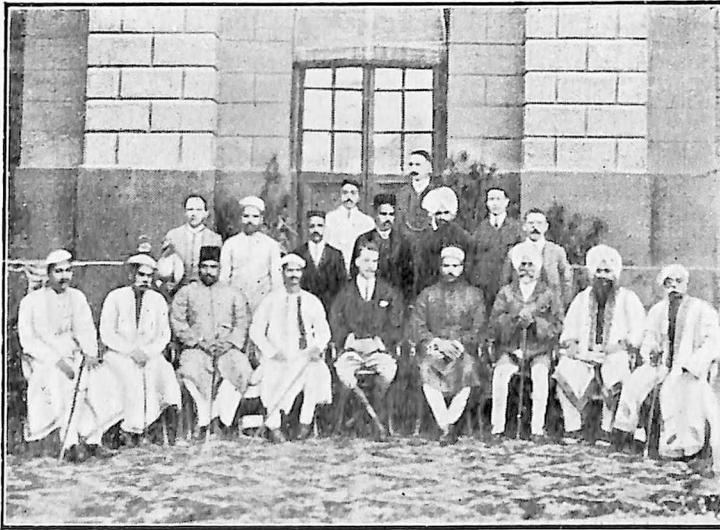
The sanitation work of the city was not satisfactory. The establishment was therefore re-organised and better paid staff was employed to ensure good results.

A retired Military Assistant Surgeon (Captain D. Elkins), was appointed Health Officer on Rs. 250 p.m. during the year and his duties were (1) to inspect the Plague Hospital, (2) to make all arrangements connected with plague and small-pox cases including supervision of rat destruction, (3) to hold enquiry into complaints as to defective sanitation, and (4) to inspect sanitation under Secretary's orders.

The construction of the Electric Tramway was completed after the close of the year and it was opened for traffic from 3rd June 1908.

The Committee was much indebted to Messrs. Whitehead and Waterfield who filled the arduous post of Secretary during the year. They were succeeded by Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S.

1908-09



MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. { R. Humphreys, Esq., I.C.S., Dy.
Commr. and President. | 12. Sheikh Qamaruddin. |
| { E. Burdon, Esq., I.C.S., Dy.
Commr. and President. | 13. Mr. W. Angelo. |
| 2. The Senior Assistant Commissioner. | 14. Syed Sultan Mirza. |
| 3. Lieut.-Col. D. M. Davidson, I.M.S.
Civil Surgeon, Delhi. | 15. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| 4. The Cantonment Magistrate. | 16. Lala Bisheshar Nath Goela,
Pleader. |
| 5. The Ex. Engineer, Provl. Divn. | 17. Babu Wazir Singh. |
| 6. Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick. | 18. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 7. R. B. Lala Srikishan Das. | 19. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 8. R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh. | 20. Lala Jawahir Lal. |
| 9. Lala Sultan Singh. | 21. Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| 10. Babu Nathu Ram. | 22. K. B. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan,
B.A. |
| 11. Lala Ishri Parshad. | 23. Mian Nasiruddin. |
| | 24. Mr. J. C. Roberts. |

During the year under report the Committee was composed of 11 elected and 13 nominated members ; of the latter 5 were officials and 8 non-officials. Out of the total number 7 were Christians, 7 Mohammadans and 10 Hindus.



The Committee held 15 Special and 49 Ordinary meetings at which 1,027 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 11 out of a possible 24.

The various standing Sub-Committees held 74 meetings, at which 1,472 cases were considered.

A revised octroi schedule for the Delhi Municipality was approved by the Local Government and was published in the *Punjab Gazette*. The revised rules came into force on and from the 1st April 1909.

Proposals regarding the enhancement of the wheel-tax and the abolition of the animal-tax were submitted to Government for approval and were sanctioned.

The Local Government sanctioned an amendment to bye law 3 of the bye-laws for the regulation of water-supply, published in the Punjab Government Notification No. 285, dated 28th June 1899.

Revised bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi for the licensing of mutton shops and the carriage of meat within Municipal limits were sanctioned in Punjab Government Notification No. 152, dated 24th February 1909.

Revised bye-laws framed under the provisions of Sections 105 and 145 of the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891, for the possession of non-dangerous and dangerous petroleum were sanctioned by the Municipal Committee at a Special Meeting held on the 25th March 1909 and were published for objections and suggestions.

The proposal to impose a profession tax on the wire drawing industry of Delhi was amended as directed by Government and submitted again for sanction. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to approve of the proposal, but in view of the long time which had elapsed since the publication of the proposal, he directed a further publication for objections.

Revised rules framed under Section 87, Act XX of 1891, regarding the stacking of building materials on public streets were approved by the Committee.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 4,70,407, the details of which are given below:—

			Rs.
Octroi (gross income) ...	...	...	3,77,041
Tax on houses and lands ...	...	...	80,866
Tax on vehicles and animals ...	...	...	9,576
Tolls do. do. ...	...	...	8,686
	Total	...	4,93,507

Less refunds on :—

		Rs.	
Octroi ...	...	22,789	...
Other taxes ...	...	311	...
	Net taxation	...	4,70,407

The average incidence of total net taxation was Rs. 2-4-1.

Income and expenditure —The total income during the year under report, including an opening cash balance of Rs. 62,106 and a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the loan of 4 lakhs taken from the Bank of Bengal for the completion of the intramural drainage work was Rs. 9,41,208.

The expenditure during the same period, including the payment of Rs. 50,000 to the credit of the Public Works Department for the construction of the open drains amounted to Rs. 8,13,363, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 1,27,845 at the credit of the Municipality on 31st March 1909.

General Remarks.—There were 9,693 births and 13,862 deaths reported during the year. As a result of excessive rains malaria was very prevalent in Delhi but apart from that the health of the city was good.

According to the instructions of Government, the Committee laid in an adequate stock of quinine and distributed it at cost price, at half the cost price or free according to the means of the recipients through the agency of members.

A Food Inspector was appointed during the year, the services of a Veterinary Assistant being transferred to the Municipality for the purpose and much good work was done by him, more especially

in connection with the seizure of rotten fruit during the rainy season.

The services of the Health Officer, Captain D. Elkins, were retained for another year.

Drainage Works.—The intramural drainage works were completed during the year. The construction of the open drains within the city walls were of the greatest benefit to the city. There was a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the galis which traverse Delhi in every direction.

Extramural Drainage Works.—The extramural drainage scheme received the administrative sanction of the Local Government. This scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 3,44,000. With the contribution of Rs. 50,000 granted by Government for the scheme and the balance available from the sale proceeds of the More Serai, the work was started.

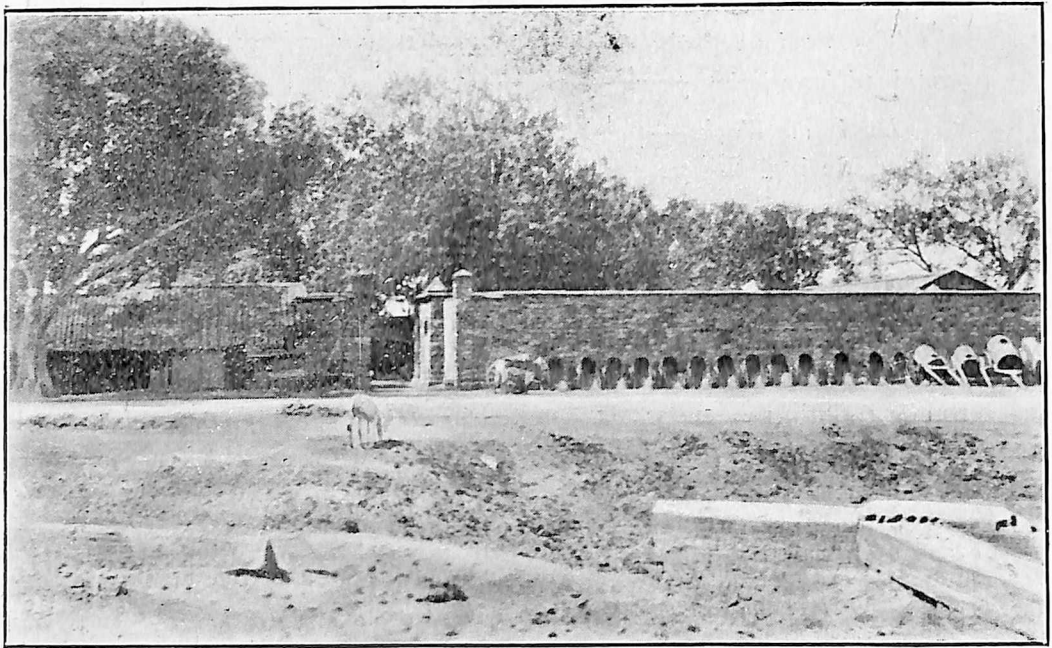
The suburban drainage scheme was commenced under the direct supervision of the Municipal Engineer.

Gardens.—The gardens were efficiently maintained under the supervision of Mr. Locke. It was, however, a thing to be regretted that owing to lack of funds more progress was not made with his schemes for improvement.

The most important event of the year was the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Delhi in January 1909.

An address of welcome was presented to His Honour by the Committee at a reception held in the Durbar Hall on the evening of the 8th of January. The Lieutenant-Governor spent some three weeks in Delhi, and during that time visited a number of the more important institutions. The new Madarsa Daian was formally opened by Lady Dane, who also presided at the annual prize distribution at the Hindu Girls' School.

1909-10



Municipal Workshop.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. C. A. Barron, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | 12. { Sheikh Qamaruddin.
Haji Abdul Ghani. |
| 2. The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Delhi. | 13. Syed Sultan Mirza. |
| 3. Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Davidson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Delhi. | 14. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| 4. The Cantonment Magistrate, Delhi. | 15. Babu Bisheshar Nath Goela. |
| 5. The Ex. Engineer, Provl. Divn. | 16. Babu Wazir Singh. |
| 6. R. B. Lala Srikishan Das. | 17. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 7. R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh. | 18. K. B. Mohd. Ikramullah Khan. |
| 8. The Hon'ble Lala Sultan Singh. | 19. Lala Jawahir Lal. |
| 9. Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick. | 20. Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| 10. Babu Nathu Ram. | 21. K. B. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan. |
| 11. Mr. W. Angelo. | 22. Lala Shiv Narain. |
| | 23. Mian Nasiruddin. |
| | 24. Mr. J. C. Roberts. |

Haji Abdul Ghani, son of Haji Qutbuddin was appointed a member of the Committee in place of Sheikh Qamaruddin.

The Committee was in the year under report composed of 12 elected and 12 nominated members; of the latter 5 were officials



and 7 non-officials. Out of the total number 7 were Christians, 7 Mohammadans and 10 Hindus.

Mr. F. L. Brayne, J.C.S., was the Secretary.

During the year the Committee held 12 Special and 48 Ordinary meetings at which 906 cases were considered and disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 10 out of a possible 24.

The various standing Sub-Committees held 72 meetings at which 1,876 cases were considered.

The bye-laws for regulating the levy of fees on transit passes were confirmed by the Local Government.

Revised rules for the management and control of hackney carriages plying for hire within Municipal limits, were drafted and approved by the Committee and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner.

Piaos were exempted from the payment of water-rate, and vehicles kept for the purpose of carrying corpses within the Municipal limits were, with the permission of Government, exempted from wheel-tax.

The duty on fruit and vegetables was reduced by 25 per cent. which cost the Committee Rs. 25,000. The duty on animals for slaughter and on metals was doubled and the receipts were also doubled. As a rule the increased duty made little difference to the quantities of goods imported into Delhi.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 5,26,496, the details of which are as under :—

			Rs.
Octroi (gross income) ...	...	...	4,49,657
Tax on houses and lands ...	...	...	81,938
Tax on vehicles and animals ...	...	...	23,116
Tolls do, do, ...	...	...	8,808
	Total		5,63,519
Less refunds on :—	Rs.		
Octroi ...	36,373	}	37,023
Other taxes ...	650		
Net taxation ...			5,26,496

Income and Expenditure.—The total income during the year under report was Rs. 7,85,225 and the expenditure was Rs. 7,12,758.

General Remarks.—The health of the town during the year under report was good. There were 7,456 births and 8,426 deaths. There was complete immunity from plague and no death from cholera or small-pox was reported during the whole year.

The services of Captain Elkins, the Health Officer, were retained for another year and he was empowered under Sections 106 and 107 of the Municipal Act to inspect private buildings.

Drainage Works.—During the year a number of additions and improvements to the city drains and sewers were carried out.

The Local Government sanctioned the raising of a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 for the completion of the extramural drainage scheme by the issue of 5 per cent. debentures and the Municipal Committee accepted the offer of the Bank of Bengal to take up the whole loan at par.

Sanitation.—The sanitation of the city depended mainly on the new open drains and the quantity of water available for flushing. In quarters where brick drains had been built or where water was scarce sanitation was extremely difficult—almost impossible—but in the rest of the city there was little cause for complaint. In the rains of course a certain amount of flooding occurred; a few parts could not be provided with storm water escapes and during heavy rains some inconvenience was experienced. During the monsoon the old Shahjahani sewers were reopened and utilised as far as possible.

Survey of the City.—The city map was hopelessly out of date, and a new survey was begun under the supervision of Mr. A. J. Wilson, a retired Superintendent of the Survey of India. This map was begun on the scale of 50 feet to an inch. It was a work of considerable expense but it was hoped that it would be amply repaid in many ways, one of which was the assistance the new map was to give in dealing with the innumerable encroachments that were continually being made on public land.

1910-II

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. C. A. Barron, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | 11. Lala Nathu Ram. |
| 2. The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Delhi. | 12. Haji Abdul Ghani. |
| 3. Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Davidson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Delhi. | 13. Syed Sultan Mirza and Lala Gopi Nath. |
| 4. The Ex. Engineer, Provl. Divn. | 14. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| 5. The Cantonment Magistrate, Delhi. | 15. Babu Bisheshar Nath Goela. |
| 6. } Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esq., and Mr. F. C. Waller. | 16. Babu Wazir Singh. |
| 7. R. B. Lala Srikishan Das. | 17. Haji Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 8. R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh. | 18. Lala Niadar Mal. |
| 9. Hon'ble Lala Sultan Singh. | 19. R. B. Lala Jawahir Lal. |
| 10. Mr. W. Angelo. | 20. Mirza Surriah Jah. |
| | 21. K. B. Ghulam Mohd. Hasan Khan. |
| | 22. Lala Shiv Narain. |
| | 23. Mian Naisruddin. |
| | 24. Mr. J. C. Roberts. |

The Committee, as usual, was, in the year under report, composed of 12 elected and 12 nominated members; of the latter 5 were officials. Out of the total number 6 were Christians, 5 Mohammadans and 13 Hindus.

The Committee lost one of its oldest members by the resignation of Mr. C. Kirkpatrick, Bar.-at-Law. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. F. C. Waller.

The Committee re-elected R. B. Lala Srikishan Das and Haji Hakim Ahmad Said Khan as Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents, respectively.

During the year the Committee held 15 Special and 48 Ordinary meetings, at which 672 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 10.5 as against 10 in the previous year.

The various standing Sub Committees held 73 meetings, at which 2,532 cases were considered.

During the year the petroleum bye-laws were revised and published.

The hackney carriage bye laws, which had been under discussion at various times during the last two years, were again revised and published but had not taken final shape before the end of the year. It was found exceedingly difficult to satisfy all parties.

The rapidly increasing sum of money paid in octroi refunds constituted a very severe drain on Municipal Funds. The model rules, published in the Municipal Account Code, were adopted without sufficient consideration, and it was found that without benefiting through trade in the slightest degree, they opened the door to many unnecessary repayments of Octroi not contemplated by the orders of Government, and to a great deal of actual swindling. After much discussion the Committee decided to revert to some of its own earlier bye-laws. It was anticipated that they would save at least Rs. 20,000 a year.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 5,54,617, the details of which are given below :—

				Rs.
Octroi (gross income)	...	...	...	4,89,425
Tax on lands and houses	...	...	...	86,816
Tax on vehicles and animals	...	...	...	24,910
Tolls do. do.	...	...	...	8,740
Total				6,09,891

Less refunds on :—

				Rs.
Octroi	...	...	...	54,419
Other Taxes	...	...	...	855
Net taxation				5,54,617

The average incidence of the total net taxation was Rs. 2-6-2 per head of population according to the figures of the last census.

Income and expenditure.—The total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,86,559 and the total expenditure was Rs. 8,12,318, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,11,586.

General Remarks.—The health of the town during the year under report was generally good. There were 9,430 births and 11,786 deaths.

Plague broke out with some virulence in the city and suburbs at the end of the year. Sub-Committees were formed for every ward and every effort was made to stamp out the disease. A certain number of people consented to be inoculated but there

was no enthusiasm displayed in adopting this simple precaution. Plague infected houses were disinfected, and those who could, left the quarters where the disease was the worst, and went out to live in the gardens to the north of Delhi or migrated to such places as Nizam-ud-din and Mahrauli. As usual the people refused to disclose the presence of plague, and thus rendered any really effective measures to stop the spread of the disease absolutely impossible, as it was only when the disease had become firmly established in a locality that its presence could be detected.

Sanitation.—The sanitation of the city continued to improve. More than a lakh of rupees were spent on the Extramural Drainage Scheme, and the improvement effected in the Sadar Bazar and Sabzimandi was nothing less than marvellous. Lanes which were less than a year ago, little more than dirty ditches, were paved and there were drains on both sides. There were many unavoidable delays in connecting up all these new drains with the main sewers, but the work steadily proceeded and the greater part of the scheme was completed.

Fire Engines.—Two steam fire engines of the latest design, one a large motor engine, and the other a smaller “Valient” were purchased during this year at a cost of Rs. 34,000, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent on a combined fire brigade station and police post at the Lahori Gate. The old Khari Baoli police post was auctioned and fetched Rs. 40,500, which was nearly double the price expected. Government was good enough to permit part of the proceeds to be utilised for the construction of the new fire station and police post.

Lighting.—The revision of the street lighting contract with the Delhi Electric Tramways and Lighting Company, Limited, was concluded at the beginning of the year and the supply of electric light was largely increased.

Education.—The number of students in the Municipal schools was increasing day by day, but the education budget, having to cope both with this increase and with the rapidly rising prices in Delhi, could with difficulty be stretched to meet the demands made upon it. All the schools were in hired buildings, the rent of which grew every year, and it was a pity the Municipality had not sufficient funds at its disposal to build schools of its

own. The price of land in Delhi had risen so enormously that the purchase of suitable sites in good localities was almost prohibitive.

Gardens.—The garden receipts showed a gratifying increase, but the full return the gardens should have given could not be expected until the Committee could afford to sink considerable capital in trenching and replanting the Roshanara Gardens.

Census.—The census produced the gratifying result that Delhi continued to be the largest city in the Province.

Survey.—The survey work of the city remained in progress throughout the year. It was hoped to be completed in a year or two.

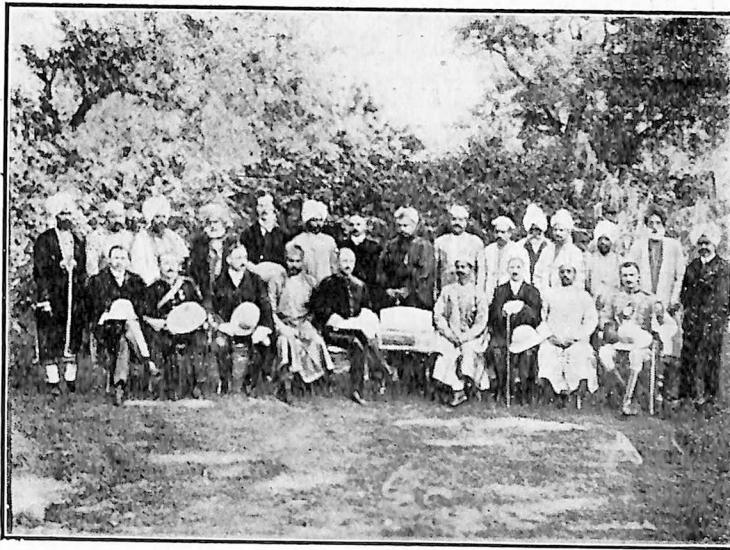
Death of His Majesty King Edward VII.—The untimely death of His Majesty was marked by expressions of the most profound grief by all classes of the population of Delhi.

Delhi was honoured above all the cities of India by the decision of His Gracious Majesty King George V to hold here his Coronation Durbar. The Municipality expressed its gratitude about it in a resolution.

Among the preparations for the coming Durbar the most important was the enlargement of water-works. The inadequacy of the existing supply had been realised for some time, and a scheme for at least doubling it had been maturing for a couple of years. Owing to the advanced stage the plans had reached, the Committee was able to undertake the supply of filtered water to the Durbar area, at a considerable profit to itself, by commencing the extension scheme at once.

Very satisfactory progress was made with the construction at the Head Works during February and March of the year.

1911-12



MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. { C. A. Barron, Esq., I.C.S.,
Dy. Commr. and President. | 11. Lala Nathu Ram. |
| Major H. C. Beadon, I.A., Dy.
Commr. and President. | 12. Haji Abdul Ghani. |
| 2. S. M. Jacob, Esq., I.C.S., Senior
Assistant Commissioner, Delhi. | 13. Lala Gopi Nath. |
| 3. Lieut.-Col. D. M. Davidson, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Delhi. | 14. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| 4. The Ex. Engineer, Provl. Divn.,
Delhi. | 15. { Babu Bisheshar Nath Goela.
L. Amba Parshad. |
| 5. The Cantonment Magistrate,
Delhi. | 16. Babu Wazir Singh. |
| 6. F. C. Waller, Esq. | 17. K. S. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 7. R. B. Lala Srikishan Das. | 18. { Lala Niadar Mal.
Sh. Azizuddin. |
| 8. { R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh.
Molvi Abdul Ahad. | 19. R. B. Lala Jawahar Lal. |
| 9. Hon'ble Lala Sultan Singh. | 20. { Mirza Surriah Jah.
B. Bashiruddin Hasan. |
| 10. Mr. W. Angelo. | 21. K. B. Ghulam Mohammad Hasan
Khan. |
| | 22. { Lala Shiv Narain.
H. Abdur Rahman. |
| | 23. Chaudhri Nasiruddin. |
| | 24. Mr. J. C. Roberts. |

Secretary : W. F. L. Brayne, Esq., I.C.S.

During the year under report the Committee was composed of 12 elected and 12 nominated members; of the latter 5 were officials and 7 non-officials. Out of the total number 7 were Christians, 6 Mohammadans and 11 Hindus.

During this year the Committee lost one of its oldest and most useful members by the death of R. B. L. Hardhian Singh, Banker and Honorary Magistrate. The vacancy was filled up by the appointment of Molvi Abdul Ahad.

Six members completed their term of office during the year and all of them were re-elected.

During the year the Committee held 12 Special and 48 Ordinary meetings, at which 795 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 12.2, as against 10.5 in the previous year.

The various standing Sub-Committees held 88 meetings, at which 4,813 cases were considered.

R. B. Lala Srikishan Das and K. S. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan were re-elected as Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents.

The revision of the Hackney Carriage Bye-laws was completed during the year and it was hoped that a strict enforcement of them would improve the class of vehicles plying for hire in Delhi.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 6,59,462, the details of which are as under:—

			Rs.
Octroi (gross receipts) ...	...	...	5,83,966
Tax on lands and houses	...	...	86,693
Tax on vehicles and animals	...	...	28,364
Tolls on do. do.	...	...	12,165
	Total	...	7,11,178
Less refunds on:—			
			Rs.
Octroi ...	...	...	51,385
Other taxes	...	...	331
	Net taxation	...	6,59,462

According to the figures of the last census the average incidence of the total net taxation was Rs. 2-14-4.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income of the Municipality from all sources including opening balance amounted to Rs. 15,67,837, and the total expenditure was Rs. 14,17,722, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 56,746.

The Durbar.—From the day that the news reached Delhi that Their Imperial Majesties would hold a Durbar in the old Moghal Capital, the Municipal Committee set to work to prepare the city for the great event. Little change was needed in the organisation of the staff. Mr. Salkield, the Municipal Engineer, had already carried out works as large as any that the Municipality would have time or money to execute before December and the Municipality was able to entrust him with sole responsibility for this branch of its work. Similarly Mr. Mouze, the Sanitary Superintendent, remained in sole charge of Sanitary arrangements.

A Sub-Committee of the Municipal Commissioners was elected for Durbar work. Assisted by the ward members, it co-ordinated and directed the efforts of private citizens to prepare the city for the visit of Their Majesties, advised the General Committee and the Executive staff and undertook many extra works for which the paid staff of the Committee had no leisure.

The members of the Sub-Committee were:—

1. C. A. Barron, Esq., I.C.S.
2. R. B. Lala Srikishan Das.
3. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan.
4. K. B. Ghulam Mohammad Hasan Khan.
5. Lala Lachhmi Narain.
6. Haji Abdul Ghani.
7. Mr. F. C. Waller.
8. Mr. W. Angelo.
9. Babu Bisheshar Nath Goela.

With Mr. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., Secretary of the Municipal Committee as Secretary.

The route of the State Entry was divided up into charges, each member of the Sub-Committee was given his separate charge and it was his duty to induce the citizens to repair, strengthen and beautify their houses. With hardly an exception, the people rose to the occasion, and in addition to the preparation of the routes taken by Their Imperial Majesties on Their State Entry

and departure, there was a general effort made throughout the city to tidy up for the Royal Visit. In other directions the members of the Sub-Committee and the ward members were equally useful. One managed the School treat, another inspected and licensed the innumerable hackney carriages that swarmed in for the Durbar, several others undertook the decoration of the roads and public buildings, and others the illuminations.

Engineering.—The first task of the Municipal Engineer was to lay in a stock of road metal before prices rose. This enabled the Committee to carry out the necessary repairs and improvements to roads at a very moderate cost. A Government contribution (Rs. 45,000) was received for the Bela and its reclamation was taken in hand. Besides this a considerable sum of money was spent in the general work of preparing and tidying the whole area in charge of the Municipal Committee. Many kinds of troubles were experienced with the contractors and the Municipal Engineer finished nearly every work of importance with daily labour directly engaged by him.

Water-Supply.—The long needed enlargement of the Water-Works which was begun last year was pushed on vigorously and the Municipal Committee was able to supply considerably more water to the Durbar area than it had guaranteed to do.

Influx of eight-seers.—For months the streets of Delhi had been getting fuller but a day or two before the arrival of Their Majesties the crowds became enormous and it was almost impossible to move in the Chandni Chowk. On the night of the 6th there were tens of thousands of people moving to and fro. Every one with a ticket was looking for his seat and making certain of its exact position so that he could find it next morning. It was only about 2 A.M. that the city began to grow quiet. At half past five the streets were again blocked with dense and eager crowds, while out at the Mori Gate streamed thousands of people looking for any *coigne* of vantage available from which to get a view of the King and Queen. Every roof and verandah was crowded and all along the streets motionless forms could be seen silhouetted against the black sky but it was only when dawn broke that it was possible to realise the vastness of the crowd of spectators who had assembled to pay homage to their sovereign.

Many visitors left Delhi after the second day of the Royal Visit but there were still enormous crowds on the day of the Darshan and the illuminations. Of the vast crowds that witnessed every State procession in the city very few came from the Durbar area. Large numbers slept on the bank of the Jumna but the great majority were housed in the city, and on the first night or two of the Royal Visit the number of people sleeping in the city and suburbs of Delhi must have been about three quarters of a million. Wooden benches were built to seat about 30,000 spectators on the route of the State Entry and they were available on tickets.

Illuminations.—The Municipal Committee by printed notices and beat of drum urged everyone to mark the great occasion by extensive illumination, and set an example itself by illuminating the city walls, gates, roads and every public building. About 170,000 chiraghs and lamps were purchased and distributed to ward members who were put in charge of illuminations in the various parts of the city and suburbs but the feature of the illuminations was the Town Hall and the Clock Tower. The latter was lit by electricity and was a pillar of fire that could be plainly seen from every high place for miles round Delhi. The cost of illuminations was about Rs. 10,750.

The treat to 5,000 school children, the decorations of the roads and streets, and the Badshahi Mela are also subjects worth mentioning but as too much space has already been occupied by the Durbar description and some more space is required for the address from the Delhi Municipality to Their Imperial Majesties and His Imperial Majesty's reply to the address therefore they are omitted for want of space.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF DELHI

TO THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND
QUEEN-EMPRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES,

We, the President, Vice-Presidents and Members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi, venture on this memorable occasion to approach Your Imperial Majesties on behalf of the citizens of Delhi to express our humble devotion to Your Imperial Majesties' Persons and Throne, and to tender a loyal and dutiful welcome to our ancient city.

Our first thoughts turned to the kindly solicitude for the people of this country which has prompted Your Imperial Majesties to undertake so long a journey in order to celebrate in India Your Imperial Majesties' most auspicious Coronation. We wish we could find words adequate to express on behalf of our fellow-citizens our intense gratitude for the signal mark of Your Royal favour conferred upon our city by its selection as the scene of this never-to-be-forgotten Durbar.

Delhi is proud to recall the history of its intimate connection with Your Royal House. It was here that Your Imperial Majesty's Grandmother Queen Victoria of blessed memory was proclaimed Empress of India on 1st January 1877. It was here that nine years ago by command of Your Imperial Majesty's revered Father King Edward the VII. His succession and coronation were proclaimed to the Princes and peoples of India. It will ever be our pride and glory that on the same historic site has now been witnessed with unexampled pomp and magnificence the unique event of a Durbar graced for the first time by the presence in person of our beloved Sovereign and His Consort.

And while we share with the rest of Your Imperial Majesties' Indian subjects in the universal rejoicings on this auspicious occasion, it is with peculiar satisfaction that we venture to remind Your Imperial Majesties of the more intimate associations which the 12th of December has for Delhi and its citizens. For it was on that day in the year 1905 that we were accorded the high privilege of welcoming you as Prince and Princess of Wales. We now regard it of the happiest augury that on the anniversary of that well-remembered day we have acclaimed Your Imperial Majesties as crowned Emperor and Empress of all these vast dominions. Your Imperial Majesties have during your visit bound our city to Your Throne with yet another tie of devotion. Delhi has many monuments testifying to the long line of Kings of different dynasties who, for over a thousand years, made it the capital of their empires. But we can assure Your Imperial Majesties that no monument emblematic of the historic traditions of our city will be regarded with greater pride and veneration by its inhabitants than the All-India Memorial to our late Sovereign King Edward the VII. The filial duty of laying the foundation

stone of the Memorial which Your Majesty has graciously performed will enhance to us its value. Its faithful guardianship will ever remain a trust which our city is proud to undertake.

We crave permission to express to Your Imperial Majesties our deep sense of gratitude for the great honour conferred upon us and through us upon all the Loyal Provinces of the Punjab, by the gracious acceptance at Your Imperial Majesties' hand of this our most humble and heartfelt address of welcome.

In conclusion we earnestly hope and pray that the blessings of Heaven may continue to be poured upon Your Imperial Majesties, and upon the members of Your Family, and that Almighty God may be pleased to guide and sustain you in the time that is to come and that you may long be spared to reign over a loyal, contended and prosperous people.

President :

C. A. Barron.

Vice-Presidents :

Srikishan Das "Gurwala."

Haji Ahmad Said Khan, Hakim.

MEMBERS :

D. M. Davidson.

S. M. Jacob.

W. R. Coningham.

Bishamber Nath.

W. Angelo.

F. Crichton Waller.

Sultan Singh.

Nathu Ram.

Haji Abdul Ghani.

Abdul Ahad.

Surriah Jah.

Ghulam Mohammad Hasan Khan.

Jawahar Lal.

Lachhmi Narain.

Nasiruddin.

J. C. Roberts.

Bisheshar Nath Goela.

Wazir Singh.

Shiv Narain.

Niadar Mal.

Gopi Nath.

Secretary : F. Lugard Brayne.

Town Hall,

Dated the 13th Day of December 1911.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR'S REPLY TO THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY ADDRESS.

The Queen-Empress and I thank you most heartily for the kind sentiments of welcome and goodwill to which your address gives expression.

A few months ago we feared lest the occasion of the visit to India might be marked by a serious scarcity due to a period of



unusual drought, thus causing grievous calamity to the large majority of my Indian people, whose prosperity depends so closely upon an abundant rainfall and upon the produce of agriculture. I am thankful that the scarcity has been restricted in extent, and that, owing to better communications and the extension of irrigation, famine to-day is no longer the dreaded scourge of past generations.

I am glad to know that in other directions the agricultural position of India has improved. The cultivator has always been patient, laborious and skilful, though his methods have been based upon tradition. Latterly the resources of science have been brought to bear upon agriculture, and have demonstrated in a very short time the great results that can be secured by its application, not only in the actual improvement of the land, but in dealing with diseases of the live-stock and also with those insect pests which are such formidable enemies of the tiller of the soil. If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilised to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country.

We greatly appreciate the successful efforts made to beautify and prepare your city for our visit. At the same time, I know, how, during the past 20 years, you have not neglected sanitary reform. Steady progress with your drainage system has had most happy results, and the supply of pure water which you have secured has fully justified its heavy cost in the immunity thereby given from cholera and other epidemic diseases.

The unusual freedom from malaria which Delhi has enjoyed this year is, I understand, to be ascribed largely to the clearance and drainage of the Bela, by which a jungly swamp has been converted into an extensive park.

I most earnestly trust that these lessons may be more universally understood and utilised to ensure the better health and greater safety of my Indian subjects.

The remedy for protection from those terrible visitations of plague, malaria and cholera, must be sought in the action of the people themselves and their leaders, in cordial co-operation with the scientific efforts of the authorities. Considerable progress has



been made by the study of local conditions as to the cause of these scourges. But much remains to be done—above all in the education of the masses; teaching them to understand and adopt precautions dictated by elementary hygiene and domestic sanitation and welfare.

We have looked forward with keen pleasure to the prospect of revisiting your ancient and famous city, which, as your address reminds us, has been the scene of events memorable in the history of this country, and some of them intimately associated with my House and Throne.

In the future it will be bound to us by yet closer ties. The traditions of your city invest it with a peculiar charm. The relics of dynasties of by-gone ages that meet the eye on every side: the splendid palaces and sacred temples which have resisted the destroying hand of time: all these bear witness to a great and illustrious past.

In seeking a more central spot for the seat of the Government of India, these traditions and characteristics conduced in no small degree to the decision which I have so recently announced that from this time forth Delhi shall be the Capital of our Indian Empire. At the same time I wish to bear testimony to the care with which the Government of the Punjab, during the fifty years since Delhi was incorporated in that Province, have developed this beautiful city, while doing their utmost to preserve its historic monuments and thus preparing the city of Delhi for its restoration to its former proud position of the Capital of the Indian Empire.

This change will necessitate considerable administrative rearrangements, but I am assured that the Imperial City of Delhi may anticipate from the Imperial Government a care for its ancient monuments and a solicitude for its material development by no means less than the Provincial City of Delhi has in the past received from the Provincial Government.

I pray that this Empire, of which Delhi is now the Capital, may ever stand for peace and progress, justice and prosperity, and that it may add to the traditions of your city still brighter chapters of greatness and glory.

1912-13

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. { Major H. C. Beadon, I. A., Dy. Commr. and President. | 12. Haji Abdul Ghani. |
| 2. { S. M. Jacob, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | 13. Lala Gopi Nath. |
| 3. The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Delhi. | 14. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| 4. Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Davidson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Delhi. | 15. { Babu Bisheshar Nath Goela. |
| 5. The Ex. Engineer, Provl. Divn., Delhi. | 16. { Lala Amba Parshad. |
| 6. The Cantonment Magistrate, Delhi. | 17. Babu Wazir Singh. |
| 7. F. C. Waller, Esq. | 18. { K. S. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 8. R. B. Lala Srikishan Das. | 19. { Lala Niadar Mal. |
| 9. Molvi Abdul Ahad. | 20. { Sheikh Azizuddin. |
| 10. R. B. Lala Sultan Singh. | 21. R. B. Lala Jawahar Lal. |
| 11. Mr. W. Angelo. | 22. { Mirzah Surria Jah. |
| 12. Lala Nathu Ram. | 23. { B. Bashiruddin Hasan. |
| | 24. K. B. Ghulam Mohammad Hasan Khan. |
| | 25. { Lala Shiv Narain. |
| | 26. { Haji Abdur Rahman. |
| | 27. Chaudhri Nasiruddin. |
| | 28. Mr. J. C. Roberts. |

The Committee was, during the year under report, composed of 12 elected and 12 nominated members; of the latter 5 were officials and 7 non-officials. Out of the total number 7 were Christians, 8 Mohammadans and 9 Hindus.

The question of reconstitution of the Committee was under consideration during the year on account of the exclusion of Ward No. 15, Civil Lines, from Municipal limits, and the removal of the headquarters of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, to Gurgaon, but the question was not settled at the end of the year under report.

Members.—During the year under report the Committee lost two of its members by the death of R. B. Lala Jawahar Lal and Lala Gopi Nath, both of whom succumbed to pneumonia, a disease which was prevalent in the city in the month of February 1913. Mirza Surria Jah, Head of the Ex-Royal Family of Delhi, who had been a Municipal Commissioner for 20 years, resigned his seat on the Committee on account of age and failing health. He also died on 8th February 1913.

Six elected members completed their term of office during the year. Three of these were re-elected unopposed. New candidates

were elected in place of the remaining three. The elections were very interesting.

During the year the Committee held 20 Special and 50 Ordinary meetings, at which 729 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 13·06 against 12·2 in the previous year.

R. B. Lala Srikishan Das and K. S. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan were re-elected as Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents respectively, during the year. Lala Lachhmi Narain officiated for K. S. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan during the latter's protracted absence in Bombay.

Rules framed by Committee during the year :—

(a) Rules regarding the use of steam whistles by the owners of mills and factories.

(b) Rules regarding the licensing of engine houses and factories containing machinery propelled by engines.

(c) Rules regarding storage of non-dangerous petroleum.

(d) Rules for collection of Toll-tax.

The following rules and bye-laws were revised by the Committee and put into force during the year after the sanction of Government had been accorded :—

(e) Water-supply bye-laws.

(f) Mutton shop bye-laws.

(g) Rules for accepting composition for offences.

The following is a detailed list of rules and bye-laws framed and revised by the Committee during the year and submitted to Government for sanction :—

1. Bye-laws for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds.

2. Bye-laws for carts drawn by animals which ply for hire.

3. Bye-laws for hand carts plying for hire.

4. Bye-laws for regulation of lodging houses.

5. Bye laws for proper regulation and inspection of the factories.

6. Bye-laws for the inspection and proper regulation of aerated water factories.

7. Bye-laws regarding the Municipal slaughter house.

8. Bye-laws for registration of births and deaths.

9. Bye-laws to regulate the posting of bills and advertisements.

10. Bye-laws for regulating the Municipal markets.

11. Bye-laws for the inspection and proper regulation of markets (non-municipal).

12. Bye-laws for the appointment of persons residing within the Municipality as agents to represent the owners of buildings or lands in the Municipality who are absent from Municipal limits.

13. Bye-laws for supervision, regulation and protection of wells, tanks, etc.

14. Bye-laws for regulating and licensing pig slaughter houses.

15. Bye-laws regarding the letting off of fire-arms, fire works and bombs.

16. Bye-laws to regulate the making and use of connections or communications between private houses and premises and drains, sewers and other channels, established or maintained by the Committee under any of the provisions of the Act.

17. Bye-laws to regulate or prohibit any description of traffic in the streets.

The following directions for the guidance of its Officers and Sub-Committees were framed by the Municipal Committee during the year under report and were enforced :—

1. Directions regarding grant of licenses for public dramatic performances or pantomime.

2. Directions regarding the hiring of the Town Hall.

3. Directions regarding the erection of pardahs in front of shops.

4. Directions regarding the temporary occupation of streets for stacking building material, etc.

5. Directions regarding disposal of applications for the placing of takhts in front of shops, etc.

6. Directions for the licensing of dangerous and offensive trades detailed in section 121 (1) of Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 6,37,617 as under :—

		Rs.
Octroi (gross receipts) ...	...	5,81,787
Tax on lands, houses and buildings ...	...	83,450
Tax on vehicles and animals ...	...	30,424
Tolls on do. do. ...	...	12,445
Total		7,08,106
Less refunds :—		
	Rs.	
Octroi ...	69,605	70,489
Other taxes ...	884	
Net taxation		6,37,617

According to the figures of the last census, the average incidence of total net taxation was Rs. 2-12-6 per head of population.

Income and Expenditure.—During the year under report the total income from all sources was Rs. 16,58,486 and the total expenditure was Rs. 14,83,390.

General Remarks.—The year as a whole was marked by strenuous efforts to bring the Municipal Administration up to the level required from Delhi, in its new status. A Health Officer was appointed from August 1912 to deal with the sanitation and general health of the city.

A feature of the year's work was the organisation of establishments of the various departments in order to attain increased efficiency. In the case of the large spending departments under the Health Officer and the Municipal Engineer respectively ; for the first a practically fresh establishment had to be created at a cost immensely in excess of that required for the small sanitary department which existed before ; and for the second a very much larger and more efficiently organised establishment was sanctioned. To meet the increased expenditure entailed by these measures, steps were taken to render more efficient the departments responsible for the collection of the Committee's revenues. Much income had hitherto been lost to the Committee owing to

the inefficiency of the Tax Department. This department was completely reorganised with a better paid and better organised establishment. Strenuous efforts were made to recover the large arrears outstanding and to prevent the accumulation of such arrears in future years. The Nazul Department was placed under a Tahsildar of considerable revenue experience. The result of his supervision was apparent in the increased revenue obtained from the advantageous leasing of Nazul lands and in the proper collection of Municipal dues. The Tahsildar was also the Head of the newly created Executive Department. Until the creation of this Department in October 1912, the only instruments at the Secretary's disposal for the carrying out of the Committee's orders and the enforcing of their rules and bye-laws were Ward Members and Ward Jamadars who worked under them. In most cases the Ward Members had their business to attend to and could devote only their leisure time to the Committee's affairs with the result that the Committee's orders were frequently left unfulfilled and the Ward Jamadars did much as they liked. All this work was handed over to the newly created Executive Department under a Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar. A better class of Jamadars on better pay was also recruited for this department.

Another small department had also been organised under a Nazir to perform the ordinary miscellaneous duties of that official and he was also made responsible for the cleansing of the Town Hall. Hitherto no staff had existed for the purpose except one bearer and the sweeper; and the Municipal Committee's offices were in consequence most untidy, dirty and neglected.

For the convenience of the public, markets for the sale of vegetables and other food stuffs were constructed in different quarters of the city and it was proposed that every locality of the city should have its own meat and vegetable market.

During this year electric light was installed in all the important streets of the City and the improved lighting was much appreciated.

The efforts of the Committee were also directed to the problem of providing wider and more symmetrical streets and building lines were established in important streets which were to have the effect of automatically widening the streets as houses were re-built



The only public event of any great importance during the year was the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 23rd December 1912. The Municipal Committee were most active in decorating the line of route, and did all they could to make the occasion successful. They were permitted to present an address of welcome to His Excellency at the Railway Station and received a most gracious and sympathetic reply, which is attached to this year's report.

The Committee subsequently took the first opportunity of recording their detestation of the crime, which marred the day's proceedings.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF DELHI.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA AND HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARDINGE, C.I.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCIES,

We, the President and Municipal Commissioners who represent the citizens of Delhi, are profoundly grateful at being afforded the opportunity of welcoming Your Excellencies on this historic occasion of Your Excellencies' first Official Entry to the New Capital of Their Imperial Majesties' Indian Empire.

For centuries Delhi has been a city of eminence in India and has been the seat of many Oriental Ruling Dynasties. We recognise that it would have been impossible for the Government of India to locate its Capital in this historic city, situated as it is so far from the Sea Coast, until settled rule and civilised communications had become established facts. The progress which has been attained under British Rule has now rendered this possible, and we venture to felicitate Your Excellency's Government on having been in a position to recommend for the sanction of His Imperial Majesty the great change whereby Delhi has been restored to the place of honour which is its dynastic heritage.

The entry of Your Excellencies within our gates to-day, announces to the world the effective fulfilment of His Imperial Majesty's command and sets the Seal to the Charter of Delhi as the Capital of the British Indian Empire.

In 1858 the Delhi territories were annexed by the British Nation and since then have been administered under the direct orders of the Government of the Punjab. Under an illustrious succession of prudent and sympathetic Lieutenant-Governors this city has expanded in prosperity and commercial importance and the country side has realised to the full that security which is emblematic of British Rule. We should fail in our duty if we omitted on this occasion to express to the Government of Punjab our gratitude for the benefits which we have enjoyed under its rule, and to assure the Government that our pride in our promotion to imperial prominence is tempered with genuine regret at the severance of a long and honourable connection.

To you, Madam, we extend a special welcome in the knowledge that Your Excellency takes the same kindly interest as Your Excellency's predecessors have done, in the amelioration of the lot of the women of this country and the sick and needy. We pray that under Your Excellency's patronage and sympathy our existing charities may be fostered and that the foundations of new institutions may be well and truly laid.

Your Excellencies, we recognise that a great future is before us ; we also know that the advancement in the status of this city will cause the Delhi of a few years hence to be a very different place to the Delhi of to-day. We trust the modern institutions which this city already contains will be found to form a worthy nucleus for the prospective improvements.

Finally, we ask Your Excellencies to accept an assurance that in all schemes for the embellishment of this city and for its most efficient administration, the Government of India may rely upon our loyal and devoted assistance ; we confidently believe that the presence of the Supreme Government in our midst will usher in a new era of prosperity and contentment among our citizens.

President :

H. C. Beadon.

Vice-Presidents :

Shri Kishan Das "Gurwala."

Haji Ahmad Said Khan, Hakim.

MEMBERS :

D. M. Davidson.

S. M. Jacob.

E. O. Gilberts.

Ghulam Md. Hasan Khan.

Haji Abdul Ghani.

Nathu Ram.

Haji Abdur Rahman.

W. Angelo.

Bashiruddin Hasan.

Sultan Singh.

Jawahar Lal.

Wazir Singh.

Bisheshar Nath Goela.

Azizuddin.

F. Crichton Waller.

G. Broughton.

Lachhmi Narain.

Nasiruddin.

Abdul Ahad.

J. C. Roberts.

Gopi Nath.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S REPLY TO THE DELHI MUNICIPAL
ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

I have listened with pleasure to the expression of the gratification felt by you and the citizens of Delhi, whom you represent, on our arrival here to-day, and I thank you very warmly for the kind words of the welcome which you have given to Lady Hardinge and myself. As you have rightly stated in your address, the formal entry of the Viceroy and his Council into your city definitely marks it as the Capital of the Indian Empire. It is a dignity which you view with legitimate pride and which I am confident that you will make every effort to justify.

In the course of ages your ancient city has seen many changes. It is here that a devout tradition has placed the site of the city of the Pandwas whose glories are celebrated in the great religious epic of the Hindus. At the dawn of Indian history it was the seat of a powerful Hindu Dynasty. In the ebb and flow of Mohamedan conquest its possession became the symbol and proof of sovereignty in Northern India. When the Moghals established their sway it was Delhi which they chose as the Capital of the greatest empire which the eastern world had hitherto known. Since the fall of that Empire your city has undergone many vicissitudes. There is hardly a generation in which its fortunes have not formed the turning point of Indian history.

It is now once again the Capital of a great Empire. There is an Indian saying that a city is made either by a river or by a rainfall or by a King. Your city has many natural advantages

and these advantages have no doubt determined its history in the past. But it is not to them that Delhi owes the position which it is now called upon to occupy. It owes it to the express desire of the King-Emperor that the Capital city of his Indian Empire should be associated with the great traditions of Indian history, and that the administration of the present should have its centre in a spot hallowed to Indian sentiment by the memories of India's glory in the past. You recognise in your address that the dignity which now falls on Delhi has its responsibilities and I am glad to note that you have determined to accept responsibilities to the full. I must warn you that they will not be light. You must become a Capital city not only in name but in fact. You must make your town a model of Municipal administration, your institutions, your public buildings, your sanitation must be an example to the rest of India. To attain these results will demand on your part much sustained effort and the cultivation of a high sense of public duty. I can promise you that the Government of India will be prepared to sustain you in those efforts by every means in its power.

We shall not forget when building a new Delhi outside your walls, that there exists an old Delhi which claims our interest and our assistance. For my own part I shall rejoice in every evidence of the increased prosperity which I confidently believe that our advent will bring to you, and I can assure you of my fullest sympathy in every effort which tends to advance the welfare of your city and its inhabitants.

Copy of a letter from Major H. C. Beadon, I. A., Deputy Commissioner and President, Municipal Committee, Delhi, to the Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, Delhi, sent with the Annual Report for the year 1912-13.

I have the honour to forward for your consideration the report of the Delhi Municipality for the year 1912-13, a report which is in the stereotyped form laid down by the Punjab Government.

It has been customary hitherto for the report to be closed with a few brief remarks by the President, and for it to be forwarded with an office endorsement by the Deputy Commissioner, but for the

moment, at all events, this arrangement has appeared unsuitable for various reasons. Delhi is no longer one Municipality of many under a Local Government; it has come into special prominence under the immediate eye of the Government of India in the Department of Education, and very important changes are taking place in the general conduct of affairs municipal. I propose, therefore, to write at some length with a view to placing on record such broad facts of the city's administration and affairs, as may enable Government to take such measures as may seem advisable for the city's welfare.

2. The Municipality came into being as long ago as the year 1863, since when it has been growing in wealth and resources, the general normal income having risen from Rs. 97,400 to 10½ lakhs of rupees. During the whole of this period the Deputy Commissioner has been the official chairman.

The Committee began in a very humble way; the only executive officer was a Secretary whose post, as years passed by, was changed into that of an Engineer Secretary, and it was held by poorly paid officials with very limited engineering qualifications. Though considerable sanitary measures, such as the construction of a filtered water-supply, had been carried out under the auspices of the Public Works Department, it was not till the year 1905 that a special Municipal Engineer was appointed, an appointment which followed in 1906 by the appointment of an Indian Civilian as Secretary. Though there were minor internal developments, as dire necessity demanded, in the way of creating departments, there were no changes of a major nature in the system of administration up to December 1911, when Delhi came so prominently before the Indian world. The situation at that time was:—The Deputy Commissioner was President; he had also all the criminal, revenue and miscellaneous work of an ordinary district to carry out. The Secretary was a junior officer, with plenty of routine work, by whom all questions whether relating to sanitation, engineering, finance or other detail had to be laid before the President: he was even City Magistrate and did case work. There was no special sanitary adviser except the Civil Surgeon who was already fully employed, and the Municipal Engineer's technical knowledge was being wasted by his being little more than an Under Secretary.

In short the general system was one of aggravated centralisation by which all matters of importance or otherwise were disposed of by the President, who could not himself devote more than a couple of hours daily to the affairs of the Municipality.

It is not therefore a matter of surprise that I found on taking over charge of the Presidentship in June 1912, that the Municipal engine was in bad working order, and that its defects had been augmented by the exceptional strain caused by the Durbar : and as I show later, the component parts of the engine were as full of the defects as the general principles of construction.

I may here note that I make these remarks not to belittle my predecessors (who had not the time to devote to the Municipality which I have had), but to show how the Municipality had been developing on kachha irrational lines, like any minor Municipality in a rural district.

With a view to introducing order and method, I have during the past year examined almost, but not quite, all the various departments of the Municipality, and with the loyal aid of the Municipal employees, both high and low, I have enabled the Committee to make very considerable improvements which I now proceed to detail as briefly as is seemly.

3. (a) *Sanitary Department*.—There was no true Sanitary Department. Removal of filth was given out on contract, the local customary sweepers received a few extra rupees to clean the slums, a small permanent establishment was kept to clean the main streets and the Jamadars of each ward were supposed to be responsible to the Sanitary Superintendent. Even this official was an allotropic embodiment of the Assistant Secretary, who was paid Rs. 30 per mensem, for superintending the sanitation in his leisure hours. A retired I.S.M.D. officer was termed the Health Officer, but he had nothing to do with the sanitation, and his main duty was to help the Civil Surgeon in the matter of preventing epidemics

A Health Department has now been formed under a Health Officer of the I.M.S. The report of this officer (Major Cook Young) is detailed and instructive. Major Cook Young has under him a regular staff of Inspectors and full-time menials with

definite duties and definite circles of charge allotted to them : he has been entrusted with the management of the slaughter house with a reorganised establishment, and also of the Municipal Workshop, which is now maintained under an experienced foreman for the repairs of sanitary appliances. The creation of this department has cost a lot of money, for the recurring charges have risen from Rs. 8,623 to Rs. 15,729 per mensem.

It is now working fairly and satisfactorily, but of course it cannot be perfected until it receives a far greater allotment : the good seed has been sown.

(b) *Engineering Branch.*—The establishment under the Municipal Engineer, whether employed in the office, out of doors or in the Water-Works Branch, was quite inadequate and suffered from want of rational organisation.

The superior staff has been augmented by two Assistant Engineers, and an Assistant to the Water-Works Superintendent. The office establishment has been increased and organised into proper sections, i.e., accounts, general correspondence, and drawing office.

The out-door establishment, which formerly consisted of two overseers (one for roads and one for buildings) and no permanent employees has now been reorganised into four defined geographical circles, in each of which there are permanent road gangs and mason's gangs, and one overseer in general charge of the engineering establishment, Municipal buildings and material depôts within his circle. A permanent Supervisor has been entertained. A Municipal depôt (a long felt want) with suitable godowns is being built, so that Municipal material need no longer be scattered about the purlieus of the Town Hall.

The Water-Works establishment has been considerably augmented. That at the Head Works has been unmistakably separated off from that employed on the lines of distribution : the distribution establishment too has been marshalled into three defined districts, consisting of fitters and the like with an Inspector in charge of each.

In the office itself more orderly method has been established by the preparation of programme of works, by the conferring of defined responsibilities, and by the drawing up of schemes for projects which will have to be taken up when means permit.

(c) *Finance Department*.—The latest report of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, showed clearly that the financial arrangements of the Municipality were faulty and inadequate. There was little method and the accounts, if I may use a colloquialism, were being run on the cheap. This department has now been established on a secure basis with an increased staff and, in addition to being responsible for the keeping of accounts, it has now been allotted duties of audit.

The system of budget was found to be most unsatisfactory for the expenditure was shown only under the accounts heads which are prescribed under the Municipal Account Code, for the purpose of compiling provincial statistics. Of course expenditure is really incurred by departments, so a working budget has been introduced showing the allotments made for departments under major, minor and sub-heads, and it is by this system only that the Finance Department can exercise the necessary powers of audit.

(d) *Executive Staff*.—It is hardly credible that before November 1912, there was no proper stipendiary Executive Department. The Ward Jamadars were an appanage to the Vernacular Office and had to serve three masters, *i.e.*, the Sanitary Superintendent, the Ward Member, and the Superintendent, Vernacular Office, with the result that the work was inefficiently done. The Secretary had literally no executive staff and if he wanted any practicable order carried out he had to impress the services of the Nazul Darogha or some other inappropriate subordinate.

The Committee have now agreed, but not without very considerable demur, to the institution of an Executive Department consisting of a Tahsildar and a Naib-Tahsildar, who had charge of the Nazul Branch under a Darogha, the Lighting Department under a Superintendent, and the Ward Jamadars reorganised as regards personnel, pay and prospects. The Superintendent, Vernacular Office, has no connection with the Jamadars and his office is just as separate from the Executive Department, as a District Vernacular Office is from a Tahsil establishment. The increase in efficiency is most marked.

(e) *Direct Tax Department*.—This Department which was responsible for the assessment and collection of almost all Municipal dues except Octroi and rents, was in a poor working state.

The out-door establishment was meagre, and the system in the office was exceptionally inefficient, with the result that the tax-roll was much less than it should be and even so the outstandings were heavy. The Department has been renovated entirely. An assessing establishment has been provided, written instructions have been issued to each grade of official, the employees have been graded and so forth. Hitherto the Kurk-amins, employed in the Tahsil at the expense of the Committee to execute warrants of distress, had no inducement to collect Municipal dues, for they received a small fixed salary; their services are of much more value now that payment is by result, and they receive a percentage of the collections.

I feel sure that the reorganisation of this Department will, in the near future, repay the Municipality over and over again.

(f) *Lighting Department.*—In view of the large area of the Delhi city (some 6 square miles), it is remarkable that the Department consisted of a large number of poorly paid lighters who were directly, that is with no intermediate official, under one Darogha. All the oil lamps had to be carried daily from whatever part of the city or Civil Lines to the Workshop outside the Turkoman Gate, to be cleaned, fielded or repaired.

During the year a prominent advance has been made. The number of lighters has been reduced, lighting depôts have been established in various parts of the town, head lighters have been appointed in charge of these depôts and their spheres of action: two darogas have been set over the head lighters: and the department has been made a branch of the Executive Department, so that the darogas are controlled by the Municipal Tahsildar.

Electric lighting has been installed from the Kashmiri Gate to the Faiz Bazar, and from the Lothian Road to the Railway Station.

An extensive oil depôt is being built alongside the Public Works Depôt at the Nigambodh Gate, in which a tank to hold 6,000 gallons of oil is to be erected. Arrangements are being made to pipe the oil direct to this tank from wagons standing on the East Indian Railway siding: the economy of buying oil in bulk and not having to pay for tins will soon recoup the outlay.

(g) *Other Departments.*—The Octroi Department has been strengthened by the addition of a few Inspectors and some minor arrangements. I have not examined its working fully, because it is necessary to have some experience of what octroi posts, etc., are necessitated by the extension of the Octroi limits of the Notified Area. The Nazul Department has been in a very inefficient state, but it is being overhauled. The Nazul properties are so extensive and valuable that it will be advisable probably to increase the establishment and to employ a more capable type of man than the present Darogha, who is now an inexperienced Naib-Tahsildar candidate.

The garden establishment under Mr. Locke having been overhauled a rather better system of organisation has been introduced.

4. *The Town Hall.*—The Municipal Offices are located in that commodious building known as the Town Hall. In spite of the extensive accommodation, I found the offices congested to an appalling extent. The public Library which can boast of only 150 subscribers in the whole of Delhi and which is frequented by some thirty readers daily, had been allowed to monopolise about a quarter of the building. Now that institution has been transferred to less pretentious quarters (which I may note are still provided free by the Municipal Committee), it has been found possible to provide suitable accommodation for the various offices. The office of the Municipal Engineer has been allotted the whole of the upper storey with an excellent drawing office: the Tax Department have an office which would not disgrace an English Bank in the provinces: the Finance Department have been given accommodation in which there is actually light: and the remaining offices have been tidied, cleaned and redistributed. A special establishment has been detailed to destroy all the ephemeral and useless records which were cumbering the rooms, and an establishment of Nizarat has been permanently entertained with the object of keeping the offices generally fit for occupation.

5. *The Enforcement of Municipal Law.*—For many years the Municipal Committee has been suffering from the severe handicap of want of support in the enforcement of Municipal Laws and section 34 of the Police Act. It is not too much to say that the efficiency of the Municipal administration rests entirely on

the support of the Criminal Courts in this direction. I found that all such cases were being brought before the Honorary Magistrates comprising the Local Bench, who did not seem to recognise the importance of insisting on the populace complying with the local laws : cases ended after protracted hearings either in acquittals or with the imposition of punishments which had no deterrent effect, with the result that the prestige of the Municipality was at the lowest ebb : the Committee could not keep the streets clear for traffic, or even the more open parts of the city in a sanitary state.

With the institution of a Health Department and the increase in police, consequent on the changed circumstances of Delhi, the situation had become intolerable. Since October last all such cases have been sent to a European City Magistrate, and the cases have been dealt with on prompt and rational lines, as they would be in any London Police Court. I can report with confidence that this measure is the most important of all the changes which have been inaugurated during the past year.

6. *Municipal Manual, Bye-laws, etc.*—The Delhi Municipal Manual (now out of print) is a very obsolete volume. It was compiled in 1903 by the order of Major Douglas, Deputy Commissioner, and it shows all the orders, resolutions, bye-laws, etc., which were current at the time : it has never been kept up to date although the changes in organisation mentioned in paragraph 2 of this letter made changes in procedure at all events inevitable : from time to time fresh bye-laws and resolutions amounting to standing orders have been passed.

To bring the Municipal Manual up to date and to induce more efficient bye-laws and Committee's directions to its officers, the Local Government kindly deputed Mr. Mitchell, C.S., who had gained some experience as Secretary for a few months. A large number of bye-laws and directions have been passed by the Committee as may be gathered from paragraph 9 of the report ; in fact the out-turn of work, as regards volume at all events, is greater than that of a Provincial Legislative Council. A new Manual, however, cannot be issued until this Municipal bye-legislation has been continued.

The most important matters with which the Committee still have to deal are the introduction of:—

- (1) Up to date rules of procedure, which amongst other measures will give powers to the Committee's executive officers to administer their charges under the supreme control of the Committee.
- (2) Building bye-laws, which will give the Committee powers to insist on sanitary buildings and to prevent encroachments on the public streets.
- (3) Bye-laws for the better control of Hackney Carriages.

Until the Committee have dealt with (1) and (2) above there can be no appreciable advance towards the ideals which were formulated in the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Municipal Address.

7. *Local improvements during the last year.*—In 1912 the Government of India made a generous grant of Rs. 1,45,000 to the Municipal Committee for sanitary improvements and it happened that at the time the Municipality had a considerable balance: so during the past year the Committee has been able to carry out a large number of improvements of which mention is made in the reports of the Municipal Engineer and the Health Officer. I list below the principal measures of practical sanitation and engineering which have been carried out during the past year and the rough cost:—

Rs.

- | | | |
|--|---------------|----------|
| (1) There have been additions to the sanitary plant consisting of carts of various descriptions and other appliances: also the erection of urinals, latrines, and incinerators | | 96,000 |
| (2) A large closed market and separate meat market have been built at the Dufferin Bridge | | 60,000 |
| (3) Open markets have been erected at— | | |
| Sadar Chowk | ... 22 stalls | } 25,000 |
| Qazi Hauz... | ... 66 " | |
| Civil Hospital | ... 19 " | |

	Rs.
(4) A small sullage farm has been started on the Bela, near the Water Bastion and sullage has been piped to it from the City Ditch ...	9,000
(5) A road has been made along the Bela from the Qudsia Garden to the Metcalfe House ...	16,000
(6) The Water-Works extension which consisted of putting in new engines, constructing filters and a new godown, has been finished, and two new mains have been laid from the reservoir to Faiz Bazar and the Sabzimandi, respectively	6,22,000
(7) The pumping station and well at the Andha Mughal Bridge have been constructed ...	11,000
(8) At the Civil Hospital the courtyards of Wards below ground level have been extended ...	9,500
(9) A Vishramghat has been built at the Nigambodh Gate	3,000
(10) The Octroi Office has been reroofed and extended	4,000

For a single year's working this is a good record and the Municipal Committee is to be congratulated on so large an out-turn of practical improvements.

Towards the end of the financial year the Government of India made another generous grant of 5 lakhs of rupees for sanitary improvements, but of course none of it was spent before April 1913. A special Provincial Committee has been formed to regulate expenditure from this allotment.

During the past year the attention of the Committee has been directed to the fixation of building lines and a few have actually been fixed under the powers granted by section 174, Punjab Municipal Act. The section is a very useful one for the gradual removal of sporadic irregularities in the line of a street, but it does not seem likely to be of any such assistance in the widening of streets for the simple reason that it is too costly. The Municipal Committee have to pay compensation at an exorbitant rate for every set back and there is no return. The fixation of a set back line, however, for street widening does some good in that it

renders more easy the path of the Improvement Trust which must be created in Delhi before many years are past.

8. *Exclusion of the Notified Area.*—The exclusion of the Notified Area from within Municipal limits is the first territorial change necessitated by the change of Capital. It was perfectly obvious that the charge of an extensive European quarter could not be assumed by the Committee.

The Committee still collect Octroi and license carriages paying the Notified Area acquittance of Rs. 27,000 per annum. The Notified Area Committee, however, pay the Municipal Committee Rs. 4,000 per annum for water delivered from unmetered connections.

9. *Comments on the Committee's Finances.*—I do not think much is to be gained by commenting on the accounts shown in the report: the figures merely indicate the general expansion in organisation and the increased Municipal activity which I have already indicated. Comparison with figures of past years is also futile, for the previous year was the Durbar year, and the subsequent influx of population and energy into Delhi, has made such great changes. I prefer to comment on a broader and more useful basis.

The revised budget estimate for 1913-14 shows that the unavoidable expenditure for the payment of establishment and the up-keep of Municipal properties is in round figures as follows:—

Sanitary Department	...	2½ lakhs.
Public Works Department	...	3 lakhs; includes 1 lakh for roads.
Medical Department	...	¾ lakh.
Finance Department	...	2½ lakhs, includes 2 lakhs for interest, repayment of loans and refunds of Octroi.

General Administration Department	...	2¾ lakhs.
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I repeat that the above is the unavoidable expenditure which allows nothing for new undertakings, new improvements or

development or for the purchase of costly plant, which the future must demand.

When I return to the budget for normal income I find that it is only some 10½ lakhs, so that it is clear that the Committee is living, even with the maximum of economy, at the rate of ¾ lakh beyond its income.

But for the change of Capital the Committee would not have incurred so much expenditure in the Sanitation and Public Works Branches, certainly not all at once, and it is quite fair for the Committee to expect aid from Government—as it is receiving—for special works and development, but it is only right that the Committee should raise more income to meet necessary and unavoidable expenditure, and so establish financial equilibrium. (I note that it feels specially the big drain of Rs. 1,31,000 interest and repayment of loans.)

The two directions in which an increase in income seem most feasible are in house-tax and Nazul rents. The present realisation of house-tax are peculiarly small and have remained at much the same figure as of yore in spite of the great increase in rentals and the great increase in land values which protrude when the Committee or Government suggest acquisition of small plots. A revision of the house-tax should be undertaken by the Tax Department and an assessment made on the increased rentals. In respect to the Nazul rent, the large patches of Nazul land which exist about the suburbs should, if they are not resumed by Government for Imperial Delhi, be colonised by leases; rents should be fixed at a proper pitch instead of being granted at nominal rates. Even if Government transfers much of the Nazul land to the charge of foreign bodies (see paragraph 10) the Committee should render productive valuable sites like the Circular Road, the Sabzi-mandi and Muhtajkhana and Deputyganj. If the Committee take up this question with energy the resultant income would be so large that the Committee would not feel the loss of that ill-gotten income which is obtained from letting out its streets.

However, even the most careful administration of the house-tax and Nazul land will not suffice to provide the means for general improvements which are undoubtedly necessary. It must be remembered that a sudden demand for a higher standard of

comfort has risen and the Committee will have to incur in the near future expenditure which prudent administration ought to have anticipated. For instance many of the roads have been constructed cheaply to satisfy momentary criticism and money has now to be spent in remaking them with proper sections, side pavements, and proper drains. The Committee are not likely to agree to increasing the taxation, so unless a large grant is obtained for general purposes public works of utility are likely to come to a standstill.

Whilst on the subject of Municipal Finance I may mention that I have been comparing our system with that in vogue in England. The custom at home is for the Borough Corporation to estimate their requirements and to impose a rate of house-tax which will enable the programme to be fulfilled, and the result is that there is considerable efficiency. In the circumstances one cannot but consider whether the English system might not be adopted partially by the introduction of laws rendering the more important taxes flexible. The suggestion opens up a vista of possibilities.

10. *Future improvements.*—On this subject opinions must differ widely, so on the details of future improvements it would be wrong to dogmatise: at the same time I think it right to sketch in outline the principal improvements which must be considered in the immediate future.

The most pressing need of the Delhi citizen is room: room to build, room to work, room to play, room to walk, room to drive, ROOM. The city has been hemmed in in the most egregious fashion by the river, the Notified Area, graveyards, Railways and State Lands;—the latter which are to the south have now been reserved for the New City. Instead of decent orderly expansion, the people have been huddled into a totally insufficient area, so that the streets have been encroached on, slums have been built, and land has become so valuable that capitalists cannot build, and improvements, however pressing, cannot be effected.

To relieve this congestion the whole area from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to the Darhalia Nala should be town-planned. If old Delhi is ever to be anything but a bye-word, this town planning is just as important and just as urgent as the

town-planning of New Delhi. Until the people begin to move out of Delhi to more healthy and airy suburbs, it is quite useless trying to do anything serious towards improving the city: once, however, the new suburbs begin to be populated and the congestion is relieved broad roads can be cut through the city to give direct connection with the new locations.

It is quite obvious that such measures are beyond the capabilities and finances of the Municipal Committee, so if the Government of India wish for improvements, arrangements must be made for the work to be entrusted to a special Committee, *i.e.*, Imperial Delhi Committee or an Improvement Trust Committee.

The next important question is the construction of a better system of drainage than that afforded by the existing open drains. So far Delhi has eked out its existence by utilising the old Shah-jahani drains and the city ditch as the final channels of disposal. Such drains are suitable for liquids only and would not suffice for the passage of solids, so a special establishment under Mr. Parker, Sanitary Engineer, has been entertained to draw up schemes for a water borne system: the cost is being defrayed from the recent generous grants for sanitation.

11. *Notice of Officers and conclusion.*—The Committee have every reason to be grateful to its principal officers, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Salkield and Major Cook Young for the great trouble which they have taken in reorganising their several charges. The Committee must realise that all three officers are striving to obtain efficiency and should give them all support and encouragement towards overcoming the difficulties of their posts. Mr. Salkield has, since his first appointment, rendered to the Committee exceptional services which might well be recognised in concrete fashion by giving him permanently the allowance of Rs. 200 which he enjoyed whilst employed on the Extramural Drainage Scheme.

My remarks have run to a greater length than I intended, but at this stage of the city's history, it is important that Government should know as much as possible about the city, about what is being done, about the Municipal finances, and about the requirements of the future, whether immediate or distant.

1913-14.



Lala Radha Kishan, 1913-14.

MEMBERS :

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. { Major H. C. Beadon, I.A., | 8. Molvi Abdul Ahad. |
| Dy. Commr. and President. | 9. Haji Abdul Ghani. |
| 1. { S. M. Jacob, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. | 10. R. S. Lala Nathu Ram. |
| Commr. and President. | 11. Mr. J. C. Roberts. |
| 2. The Senior Assistant Commis- | 12. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| sioner, Delhi. | 13. Lala Amba Parshad. |
| 3. Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Melville, | 14. R. S. Babu Wazir Singh. |
| M. B., Civil Surgeon, Delhi, | 15. K. S. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan. |
| 4. { F. C. Waller, Esq. | 16. Sheikh Azizuddin. |
| Lala Radha Kishan. | 17. Lala Mina Mal. |
| 5. { W. Angelo. | 18. M. Bashiruddin Hasan. |
| Mr. W. A. Phillip. | 19. K. B. Ghulam Muhammad |
| 6. R. B. Lala Srikishan Das. | Hasan Khan. |
| 7. R. B. Lala Sultan Singh. | 20. Haji Abdur Rahman. |
| | 21. Chaudhri Nasiruddin. |

The question of reconstruction was definitely decided during the year and the composition of the Committee was fixed as follows by Chief Commissioner's letter No. 3510, Education, dated 1st May 1913 :—

<i>Ex-officio</i>	...	...	...	...	3
Nominated	...	...	...	...	8
Elected	...	...	...	...	11

All the nominated members were non-officials; of the total 6 were Christians, 8 Muhammadans and 7 Hindus.

During the year under report, K. S. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan, who had been a Municipal Commissioner for 16 years, resigned his seat on the Committee.

Lala Mina Lal was elected without contest for wards 8 and 9, *vice* R. B. Lala Jawahar Lal, deceased.

The Committee, during the year under report, held 25 Special and 51 Ordinary Meetings, at which 718 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 12.74 as against 13.06 in the previous year. This decrease was due to the reduction in the membership of the Committee.

The various standing Sub-Committee's held 233 meetings, at which 11,029 cases were considered.

R. B. Srikishan Das and K. S. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan were re-elected as Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents, respectively. On K. S. Hakim Ahmad Said Khan's resigning his seat Haji Abdul Ghani was elected as Junior Vice-President in his stead.

The following rules and bye-laws were framed and revised by the Committee and put into force after the sanction of the Chief Commissioner had been obtained :—

1. Bye-laws for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds.
2. Bye-laws for the licensing of premises used as stables for horses, ponies and mules.
3. Bye-laws for the regulation of Municipal markets.
4. Bye-laws to regulate the posting of bills and advertisements.
5. Bye-laws for regulation and licensing of pig slaughter houses.
6. Bye-laws regarding the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works and bombs.
7. Bye-laws for the proper regulation and inspection of ice factories.
8. Bye-laws to regulate the making and use of connections or communications between private houses and premises and drains, sewers and other channels.
9. Bye-laws for the inspection and proper regulation of aerated water factories.

10. Révision of Octroi schedule.
11. Bye-laws regarding registration of births and deaths.
12. Bye-laws regarding carts drawn by animals which ply for hire.
13. Bye-laws for the inspection and proper regulation of bakeries.
- 14 Bye-laws regarding Municipal slaughter house.
15. Bye-laws for the supervision, regulation and protection of wells, tanks, etc.
16. Bye-laws to regulate or prohibit any description of traffic in the streets.
17. Bye-laws for the inspection and proper regulation of markets (non-municipal).
18. Bye-laws for the regulation of lodging houses.
19. Bye-laws for the appointment of persons residing within the Municipality of Delhi as agents to represent the owners of the buildings or lands in that Municipality who are absent from Municipal limits.
20. Bye-laws to regulate the business of the Committee.
21. Hackney Carriage Rules.
22. Water-Supply Rules.

Sections 124, 136, 142, 145 and 171 of the Punjab Municipal Act (III of 1911) were extended to the Delhi Municipality.

Taxation.—The total income from taxation amounted to Rs. 6,12,882, as under :—

		Rs.
Octroi (gross receipts) excluding slaughter house fees	...	6,04,140
Tax on lands, houses and buildings	...	95,834
Tax on animals and vehicles	...	23,493
Tolls on do. do.	...	11,274
Total	...	7,34,345
Less refunds during 1913-14 :—		Rs.
Refund of Octroi	...	1,16,146
Other taxes	...	5,317
Net taxation	...	6,12,882

Income and Expenditure.—The total receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 8,03,467, was Rs. 19,19,128 and the total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 14,59,000, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,24,509.

General Remarks.—So many works were proposed to be carried out that towards the close of the first half of the year it became apparent that if all of them were carried out the Committee would be faced with a very considerable deficit at the end of the year. Expenditure was therefore curtailed so far as possible and as the income realised considerably exceeded what was anticipated the financial position of the Committee at the close of the year was not quite so unsatisfactory as at one time it was feared it would be. Nevertheless it could not be denied that the resources of the Committee were insufficient to cope with all the demands made on them and it was only by cutting down all expenditure on original works, and reducing the allotment for the maintenance to a mere fraction of what ought to have been spent that the Committee was able to avoid budgeting for another deficit in the year to come.

Under the last year some mention has been made of the reorganisation of the various departments which had been in progress. A year's experience of the working of the new organisation was sufficient to show it to be a very great improvement, resulting in increased efficiency of the administration in every branch. Up to date rules of procedure were also passed and though it could not be claimed that the machinery of administration was as yet by any means perfect, very real progress had been made in the regular and expeditious despatch of all business.

An important measure which was completed during the year was the entire revision of house-tax assessments resulting in an enhanced demand of over Rs. 30,000. This laborious work was carried out with a minimum of extra establishment and the members of the Direct Tax Sub-Committee who for months devoted so much time and trouble to it.

There was a very large increase in the revenue derived from sale of water during the past year, and the Municipal Engineer and in particular Mr. Gately, the Water-Works Superintendent, who was in direct charge of the works, met the large demand for water



in a highly efficient manner. The demand taxed the resources of the plant to the utmost, and it was only unremitting and assiduous attention that enabled the demand to be met without any breakdown.

Remeasurement of Nazul lands and revision of the scale of rents were in progress during the year and considerable progress was made. Special efforts were also made to collect the large arrears which were outstanding, with the result that most of the arrears were collected and the balance written off as irrecoverable after full enquiry had been made.

The appointment of an European Hackney Carriage Inspector had excellent results in raising the standard of Hackney Carriages by strict enforcement of the new bye-laws.

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, I.C.S., was Secretary of the Municipality during the greater part of the year and he was succeeded by Mr. J. G. Beazley, I.C.S., on the 16th February 1914.

1914-15

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 { Major H. C. Beadon, I. A., Dy.
Commr. and President. | 9. { Haji Abdul Ghani.
Saiyid Umrao Mirza. |
| M. H. Harrison, Esq., I.C.S.,
Dy. Commr. and President. | 10. R. S. Lala Nathu Ram. |
| V. Connolly, Esq., I.C.S., Dy.
Commr. and President. | 11. Mr. J. C. Roberts. |
| | 12. Lala Lachhmi Narain. |
| | 13. Lala Amba Parshad. |
| 2. The Senior Assistant Commis-
sioner, Delhi. | 14. R. S. Lala Wazir Singh. |
| 3. Major M. Corry, M.D., Civil
Surgeon, Delhi. | 15. Sheikh Azizuddin. |
| 4. Mr. F. C. Waller. | 16. Lala Mina Mal. |
| 5. Mr. W. Angelo. | 17. M. Bashiruddin Hasan. |
| 6. R. B. Lala Sultan Singh. | 18. K. B. Ghulam Mohammad Hasan
Khan. |
| 7. R. B. Lala Srikishan Das. | 19. Haji Abdur Rahman. |
| 8. M. Abdul Ahad. | 20. Chaudhri Nasiruddin. |

Composition of the Committee.—The composition of the Committee remained as fixed by Chief Commissioner's letter No. 3510-Education, dated 1st May 1913, but two seats remained vacant till towards the close of the year, when a general election took place in accordance with the new rules for the regulation of election which were sanctioned by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 5758-Education, dated 15th August 1914. Advantage was taken by Government of this opportunity also to nominate 8 members, as the term of office of all the nominated members had expired. Three of the old members, *viz.*, F. C. Waller, Esq., R. S. Lala Nathu Ram and Saiyid Umrao Mirza were re-nominated, of whom Saiyid Umrao Mirza had only recently been appointed in the place of Haji Abdul Ghani who after 5 years' membership had resigned in October. C. Bickley Roe, Esq., Dr. M. A. Ansari, M.D., Dr. Har Narain, Lala Radha Mohan and Bhai Sobhi Singh were newly appointed to the remaining 5 seats.

General Election.—By the new rules for the regulation of elections the Municipality was divided into 11 elective wards and a general election for all the wards took place in March. In wards 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 and 11 the retiring members—Lala Amba Parshad, R. S. Lala Wazir Singh, Lala Mina Mal, Saiyid Bashiruddin Hasan, Haji Abdur Rahman and Chaudhri Nasiruddin, respectively, were returned unopposed. In ward 1 four candidates, in ward 4 two candidates, and in ward 10 two candidates were

nominated, but in each ward all but one candidate withdrew their names, and Lala Jageshar Nath, Mr. Rup Narain, and Hafiz Abdul Aziz, respectively, were therefore returned unopposed. In ward 5 three candidates were originally nominated: one withdrew his name before the date of the election leaving two to contest the seat, and the election actually started on the date fixed, but during the interval between the times fixed for polling one candidate apparently finding that he was not likely to be successful, withdrew his name and Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi was therefore declared elected. The only ward in which the election was really contested was ward 6, for which three candidates received nominations: one of these, however, withdrew before the date of the election leaving Sheikh Azizuddin, the retiring member, and M. Mohammad Islamullah Khan to fight the election. The contest was extremely keen: both candidates had done a great deal of canvassing and a large crowd of their partisans assembled at the polling booth, but though their anxiety to vote was so intense as to cause considerable embarrassment to the returning officer and the officials responsible for maintaining order, it cannot be said that they displayed very much intelligence. Nearly every voter came provided with a paper bearing the printed name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote, but many of them were unable to read and arriving at the ballot box discovered that they were unacquainted with the name of either candidate and had to retire in order to enquire for whom they were supposed to vote. In all 700 persons voted out of 1,772 entitled to vote: Sheikh Azizuddin was the successful candidate with 421 votes as against 279 recorded for Mr. Mohammad Islamullah Khan.

Meetings and attendance at meetings.—During the year the Committee held 23 Special and 50 Ordinary Meetings at which 497 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 16.61 as against 12.74 in the previous year. The decrease was due to 2 seats being vacant until nearly the end of the year. The various standing Sub-Committees held 232 meetings at which 1,995 cases were considered.

R. B. Lala Srikishan Das and Haji Abdul Ghani were re-elected as Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents, respectively. On Haji Abdul Ghani's resigning his seat on the Committee, Moulvi Abdul Ahad

was elected as Junior Vice-President. When the composition of the Committee was changed in March, R. S. Lala Wazir Singh and Saiyid Bashiruddin Hasan were elected as Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents, respectively.

Rules and Bye-laws.—The following rules and bye-laws framed by the Committee were revised and put into force after the sanction of the Chief Commissioner had been accorded :—

- (a) 1. Bye-laws for hand carts plying for hire.
2. Octroi Boundary Bye-laws.
3. Election Rules.
4. Water-Supply Rules and Water-Supply Regulations.
- (b) 1. Directions regarding the charging of fees at the Municipal Hospital and Dispensaries were framed by the Municipal Committee for the guidance of its officers and were enforced.
- (c) The following bye-laws were revised by the Committee and submitted to Government for sanction :—
 1. Bye-laws regarding the regulation of lodging houses.
 2. Bye-laws regarding the collection and regulation of house-tax.
- (d) The following bye-laws were under revision at the close of the year :—
 1. Building Bye-laws.
 2. Bye-laws regarding the regulation and licensing of pig slaughter houses.
 3. Bye-laws regarding the proper regulation and inspection of ice factories.
 4. Bye-laws for the inspection and proper regulation of aerated water factories.
 5. Bye-laws for the inspection and proper regulation of bakeries.
 6. Directions regarding the grant of license for public dramatic performances.
 7. Bye-laws for the control, preparation for sale and sale of various articles of food and drink.
 8. Bye-laws regarding the preparation for sale of jhatka meat.

Taxation.—The net income from taxation amounted to Rs. 5,94,720 as compared with Rs. 6,12,882 in 1913-14 and the detail is as under :—

			Rs.
1. Octroi (gross receipts) ...	...	...	5,34,723
2. Tax on lands, houses and buildings ...	...	...	1,19,592
3. Tax on vehicles and animals ...	...	...	20,080
4. Tolls on do. do. ...	...	...	9,142
		Total	6,83,537

Deduct refunds :—

			Rs.
1. Octroi ...	...	...	87,813
2. Other taxes ...	...	...	1,004
			88,817

Net taxation ... 5,94,720

The average incidence of the total net taxation was Rs. 2-9-6 per head of the population according to the last census.

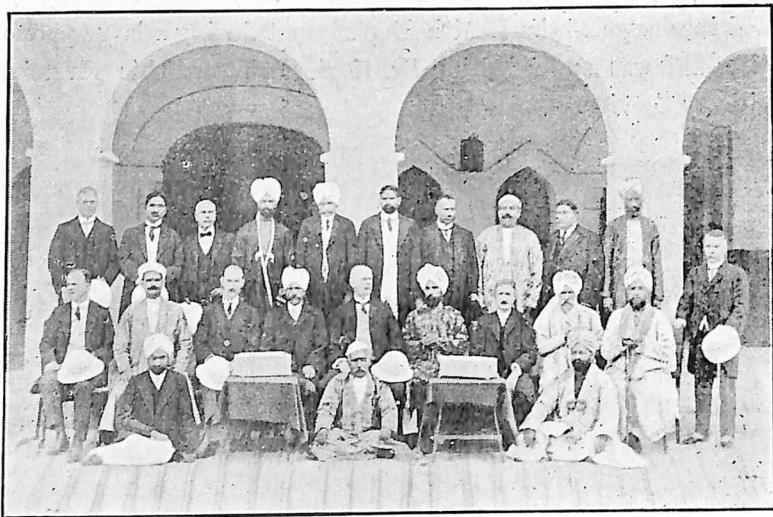
Income and Expenditure.—The total income from all sources was Rs. 15,57,509 and the total receipts including the opening balance was Rs. 19,22,172 while the total expenditure was Rs. 11,77,764.

General.—The year was on the whole a healthy one and the Health Department deserved praise on the considerable decrease in the death-rate. But for the continuation of progress in rendering the city more sanitary and in providing it with the public buildings and improved communications which were certainly very necessary the Committee rightly thought of improving its resources. The straits to which it was reduced in framing a budget which could be accepted by the Chief Commissioner, and the constant embarrassment in which it had found itself throughout the year for want of funds for most urgent works or even such elementary contingencies as the granting of compensation for dearness of provisions, had shown only too clearly the need for extra taxation in some form or other ; and it was hoped that the necessary resources could be secured by imposition of the *Terminal Tax* which was approved by the Committee at the close of the year and published for objections.



Mr. J. G. Beazley, I.C.S., was the Secretary and Mr. T. Salkield was the Municipal Engineer. Major Cook Young remained in charge of the Health Department during a large part of the year and was succeeded by Dr. K. S. Sethna on his reversion to Military Service.

1915-16



MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon, I.A.,
Dy. Commr. and President. | 11. Dr. Har Narain. |
| 2 V. Connolly, Esq., I.C.S., Senior
Assistant Commissioner. | 12. L. Jageshar Nath. |
| 3. Major M. Corry, M.D., Civil Sur-
geon, Delhi. | 13. Lala Amba Parshad. |
| 4. F. C. Waller, Esq. | 14. R. S. Wazir Singh. |
| 5. C. Bickley Roe, Esq. | 15. Mr. Rup Narain. |
| 6. R. S. Nathu Ram. | 16. Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi. |
| 7. Dr. M. A. Ansari, M.D. | 17. Sheikh Azizuddin. |
| 8. Saiyid Umrao Mirza. | 18. Lala Mina Mal. |
| 9. L. Radha Mohan. | 19. S. Bashiruddin Hasan. |
| 10. Bhai Sobha Singh. | 20. Haji Abdur Rahman. |
| | 21. Hafiz Abdul Aziz. |
| | 22. Chaudhri Nasiruddin. |

Revision of Municipal Boundaries.—The area of the Municipality was reduced by Notification No. 683 (Education), dated 3rd February 1916, in which a new Municipality was constituted to the south of Delhi Municipality, for the new Imperial City. This reduction, however, was merely formal, for the area excluded from the Delhi Municipality had been under the control of the Imperial Delhi Committee, since the publication of Notification No. 683, Education, dated 3rd February 1916. Indeed the actual result of the formation of the new Municipality was to restore to the old Municipality certain lands to the west of Paharganj and to the

south of the Turkoman Gate which had been under the control of the Imperial Delhi Committee.

By Notification No. 626 (Revenue and Agriculture), dated 31st January 1916, the old Indian Infantry Lines in Daryaganj were handed over to the Municipal Committee, on 12th November 1915.

Composition of the Committee.—The composition of the Committee remained as fixed by the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 3510 (Education), dated 1st May 1913. No changes took place in the year under report. Since general elections were in future to take place in the month of March, it was arranged that Vice-Presidents and Sub-Committees should be elected in April of every year.

R. S. Wazir Singh and Saiyid Bashiruddin Hasan remained Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents, respectively.

Elections.—No elections were held during the year under report.

Meetings.—During the year the Committee held 26 Special and 48 Ordinary Meetings, at which 1,060 cases were disposed of. The average attendance at these meetings was 14.32 as against 10.61 in the previous year.

The various standing Sub-Committees held 389 meetings at which 4,522 cases were considered.

TAXATION.

Taxation.—The net income from taxation amounted to Rs. 6,23,082-1-0 as detailed below:—

			Rs.
1. Octroi (gross receipts)	...	...	5,74,786
2. Tax on lands, houses and buildings	...	...	1,18,961
3. Tax on vehicles and animals	...	...	17,286
4. Tolls on do. do	...	...	10,747
Total	...	...	7,21,777
Deduct refunds:—			Rs.
1. Octroi	...	97,917	} 98,695
2. Other taxes	...	778	
Net taxation	...		6,23,082

A prohibitive tax for Rs. 5 per mensem on all female buffaloes kept within the city was proposed by the Committee.

Its object was to keep all buffaloes out of the city because they were insanitary and obstructive to traffic. This proposal was accordingly submitted to the Government of India for consideration.

Income and Expenditure.—The total receipts including the opening balance during the year under report was Rs. 22,96,241 and the total expenditure was Rs. 12,73,974, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,22,267.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Fires.—Thirty-two fires occurred in the year 1915-16 and the damage to property was estimated at Rs. 9,107. The two fire engines and their establishment cost Rs. 1,922. These engines were called out on all the 32 occasions. The fire engines took from one-half to three-quarters of an hour to arrive on the scene. The scheduled time required for starting the large engine was only 5 minutes, but this entailed a competent driver being on duty day and night watching the heater; to keep the heater at work continuously throughout the year, two more drivers and stokers and a large quantity of oil were needed and this was to cost another Rs. 2,500 a year.

Electric lighting.—In the course of the year Nasirganj and Balli Maran Roads were provided with 10 and 26 new electric lamps, respectively.

Oil Lighting.—The central oil tank was put into working order during the year and oil was purchased in bulk instead of in tins.

The ridiculous system of carrying all the lamps of the city to one place to clean and fill them was abolished and four sub-depôts were made for the purpose. The amount of oil required every day was taken daily to each sub-depôt from the central oil tank and the result was a great saving of labour.

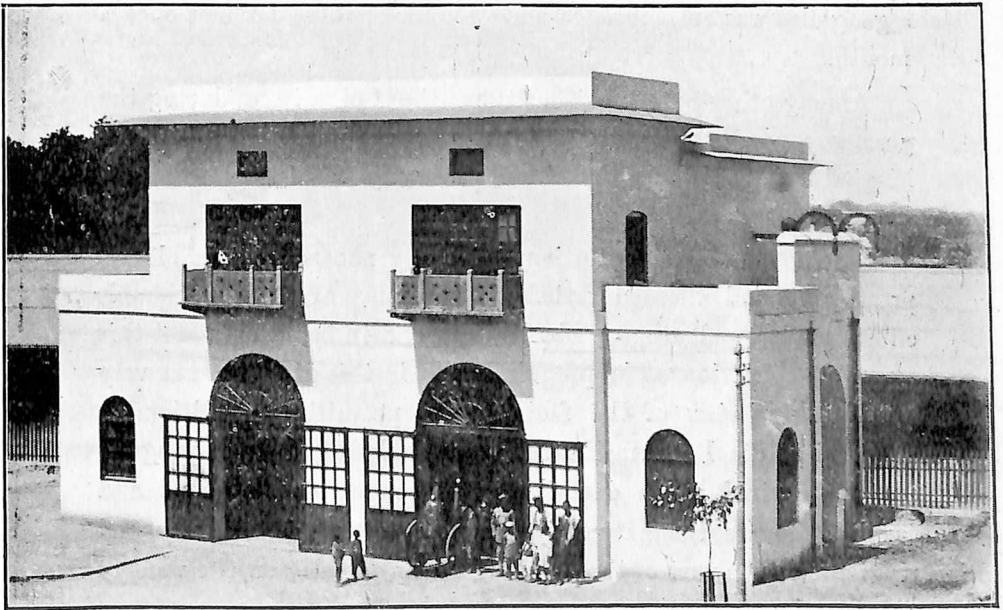
Mr. J. G. Beazley, I.C.S., was Secretary to the Municipal Committee from the beginning of the year to September 1915, when he was transferred and succeeded by Mr. A. C. Macnabb, I.C.S.

Roads.—Twenty-one roads were renewed and many galis were levelled and paved.

Gharry Stand.—A gharry stand was constructed opposite the Railway Station on the Queen's Road and it effected considerable sanitary improvement.

Footpaths.—Footpaths or patris were constructed in several of the big streets and they proved of much convenience to the public.

Thelas.—A considerable improvement was made in this. A new type of four-wheeled bullock-carts, after the pattern of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of the Cruelty to Animals, were introduced.



Fire Brigade.

BUILDINGS.

Fire Brigade Station.—In consequence of the construction of the Burn Bastion Road the old Fire Brigade Station, which abutted upon the Burn Bastion, had to be removed. The new building built is much more pretentious than the old one and provides accommodation, over the engine rooms, for the driver, and at ground level, a quarter for the fireman.

New Municipal School at Kabli Gate.—This new school stands on the site of a very dirty basti formerly occupied by weavers. It was an expensive and difficult job to get suitable foundations for the building as the site had been raised about 15 feet and very

ancient kacha underground rooms, old sewers and a large tank were discovered.

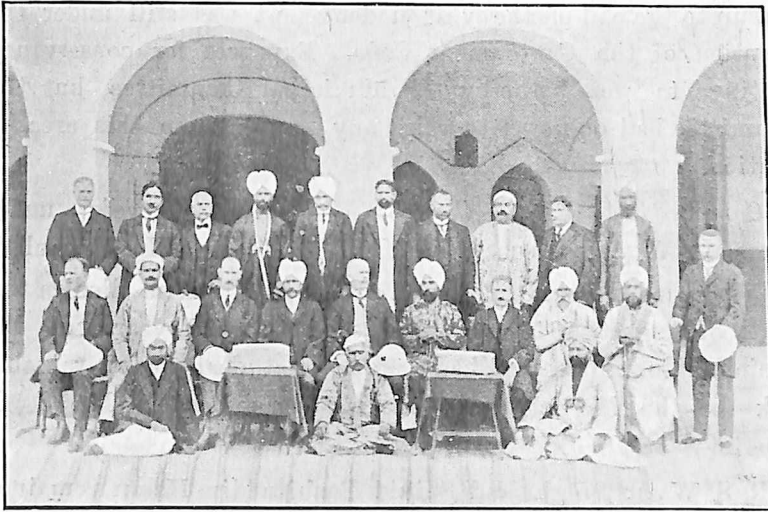
New Slaughter House.—The question of a new slaughter house had, for a long time, been under consideration and before the final plans were approved several designs were prepared by the Municipal Engineer.

Water-borne Latrines.—The construction of water-borne latrines effected a sanitary revolution in the city and a large number of these were constructed. As it was very essential to keep these places clean (if only for the education of people using them) a gang also was employed to make rounds of these latrines once a month.

Among other buildings built by the Committee during the year sweepers' huts, quarters for Engine Driver, Andha Moghal Sewage Pumping Station, and many bathing places must also be included.

Sanitation.—The sanitation of the city showed remarkable improvements and afforded satisfactory evidence of the considerable efforts made by all responsible for the work, in bringing about this agreeable condition. The progress made in this direction was very gratifying in view of the fact that the prevailing conditions in an old city like Delhi militated considerably against the progress that was desired—such disabilities as congestion of shops and dwelling houses, the natural ignorance of all things, Sanitary and Hygienic on the part of the majority of the population, the want of water-carriage system of sewage removal, etc.

1916-17



MEMBERS :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. { Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon, I.A.,
Dy. Commr. and President. | 10. Dr. Har Narain. |
| { V. Connolly, Esq., I.C.S., Dy.
Commr. and President. | 11. { C. B. Roe, Esq.
W. Angelo, Esq. |
| 2. The Senior Assistant Commissioner, Delhi. | 12. L. Jageshar Nath. |
| 3. The Civil Surgeon, Delhi. | 13. R. S. Lala Amba Parshad |
| 4. F. C. Waller, Esq. | 14. R. S. Wazir Singh. |
| 5. { R. S. Nathu Ram. | 15. Mr. Rup Narain. |
| { J. C. Roberts, Esq. | 16. Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi. |
| { Dr. M. A. Ansari, M.D. | 17. Sheikh Azizuddin. |
| 6. { Mr. Mohd. Islamullah Khan. | 18. Lala Mina Mal. |
| 7. Sayed Umrao Mirza Rizavi. | 19. S. Bashiruddin Hasan. |
| 8. L. Radha Mohan. | 20. Haji Abur Rahman. |
| 9. Babu Sobha Singh. | 21. Hafiz Abdul Aziz. |
| | 22. Chaudhri Nasiruddin. |

Revision of Boundaries.—The area of the Municipality was increased by the extension of the Municipal boundaries to include an expanse of open land on the west side of the Municipality. This area included a large tract acquired by Government to allow for the development of the city. The New Rahgarh Basti was founded on a portion of this tract. This extension enabled the Municipality to control the numerous brick fields in that direction and to prevent insanitary pits from being made where mosquitoes could breed in the rains.

The old Indian Infantry lines in Daryaganj were handed over to the Municipal Committee on the 12th November 1915, but the area up to the end of the year under report was still under the operation of the Cantonment Code. Expenses for conservancy, lighting, etc., were borne by the Municipal Committee, but the Committee had no power to raise any money from this area by taxation.

Composition of the Committee.—During the year under report Mr. W. Angelo succeeded Mr. C. B. Roe and Mr. Islamullah Khan succeeded Dr. M. A. Ansari ; R. S. Nathu Ram died in the month of August 1916. He had served for 12 years on the Municipal Committee and had done a great deal of most valuable work for the Municipality. He was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Roberts.

R. S. Wazir Singh and Saiyid Bashiruddin Hasan remained Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents respectively.

Meetings and Attendance.—During the year the Committee held 29 Special and 49 Ordinary meetings at which 636 cases were disposed off. The average attendance at these meetings was 13·8 as against 14·32 in the previous years. The various standing Sub-Committees held 387 meetings at which 5,197 cases were considered.

Legislation.—The following bye-laws, directions and rules were framed or revised by the Committee during the year under report:—

I. New Bye-laws—

- (i) Terminal-tax Bye-laws.
- (ii) Bye-laws regarding the sale of butter and clarified butter (generally known as ghi).
- (iii) Eating house Bye-laws.

II. Bye-laws revised—

- (i) Building Bye-laws.
- (ii) Water-supply Bye-laws.
- (iii) Traffic Bye-laws.

III. Rules revised—

- (i) Hackney Carriage Rules.

IV. New directions—

- (i) Terminal-tax directions.
- (ii) Directions regarding street frontages in important streets.
- (iii) Directions regarding the erection of saibans over chabutras in the Chandni Chowk and Khari Baoli.
- (iv) Directions regarding permission to repair buildings.

V. Directions revised—

- (i) Directions for the granting of copies and permission to inspect Municipal Records.
- (ii) Directions to regulate the construction of buildings.

Taxation.—The income from taxation amounted to Rs. 7,98,960, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Octroi and terminal-tax (gross receipts) ...	6,95,507
2. Tax on lands, houses and buildings ...	1,28,662
3. Tax on vehicles and animals ...	18,212
4. Tolls do. do. ...	10,887
Total ...	<u>8,53,268</u>

Deduct refunds as below :—

	Rs.
1. Octroi ...	52,252
2. Other taxes ...	2,056
Net taxation ...	<u>54,308</u>
	<u>7,98,960</u>

New Taxes.—A prohibitive tax of Rs. 5 per mensem on all female buffaloes kept within Municipal limits was sanctioned by Government of India and came in force on 1st November 1916.

The following table will show the number of buffaloes assessed to the tax :—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
573	665	428	388	225

The above figures will show that this tax took very speedy effect in reducing the buffalo nuisance.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income during the year under report was Rs. 16,10,063 and the total receipts including the opening balance was Rs. 26,46,434. The total expenditure, including the sum of Rs. 5,06,886 under the head of extraordinary and debt, was Rs. 18,47,184, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 7,99,254.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Fires.—Forty-two fires occurred in the year 1916-17 as compared with 32 in 1915-16. The damage to the property was estimated at Rs. 15,756-9-0. The engines were called out 14 times.

Electric Lighting.—In the course of the year 14 and 8 new electric lamps were erected at Queen's Road and outside the Delhi Gate respectively, making a total in the whole city of 798 electric street lamps.

Oil Lighting.—The system of maintaining a Central Tank with sub-depôts for filling the lamps worked successfully.

General Administration.—Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Beadon, Deputy Commissioner and President, officiated as Chief Commissioner of Delhi, from 14th August 1916 to 30th September 1916, and Mr. V. Connolly, I.C.S., filled his place during that time.

Considerable changes took place in the office during the year.

The Octroi department was thoroughly overhauled and it was found possible to reduce the size of the establishment by abolishing unimportant barriers when the terminal-tax was introduced. In this way a saving of about Rs. 3,000 was eventually to be secured.

Grades were fixed for the officials in the Tax and the Terminal-tax Departments and their pay was raised.

The Executive Department was strengthened by the addition of an extra Naib-Tahsildar. The Municipality was divided into three circles with a Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar in charge of each, and all three were made separately responsible to the Committee.

As regards the Press, directions were framed for the payment of overtime to the staff. A sum of Rs. 2,660 was expended on the purchase of additional type, etc., and the Press was made capable



of turning out any ordinary work that the Municipality was likely to require.

The most important undertaking upon which the Municipality was engaged was the western extension scheme.

The Garstin Bastion Road, a continuation of the Burn Bastion Road, is expected to form a great artery for traffic between the Civil Lines and the Imperial City. It should also be as great a financial success as the Burn Bastion Road had been ; but since Government is providing the capital and will take the profits, the financial side of the question does not affect the Municipality.

The most conspicuous alteration in the city has been the improvement to the Chandni Chowk. The imposing width of the streets can now be fully appreciated and it is far less dangerous to traffic than it used to be. At the same time the inferiority of most of the buildings on both sides was accentuated, and it was quite time for the Municipality to regulate the type of the buildings to be erected on the street by passing the newly framed directions for street frontages. One great improvement in this direction that had already been affected was the abolition of the old takhts under which all sorts of rubbish and dirt used to collect and the building of masonry chabutras. These chabutras also proved to be a valuable source of income. The Municipality receive rent for them amounting to Rs. 29,000 a year, at the rate of Rs 2 per running foot per quarter, and the value of this to the occupiers may be estimated as at least three times that amount.

The Civil Hospital was becoming famous all over Northern India for the treatment of diseases of the eye. This necessitated spending more money on rent, dieting and current charges as well as on capital expenditure. Government also made generous grants from time to time for this increased expenditure.

Education in Delhi was making steady progress but better buildings were urgently required. When the question of the disposal of the vacant lands in Daryaganj is finally settled it should be possible for the Committee to take this matter in hand.

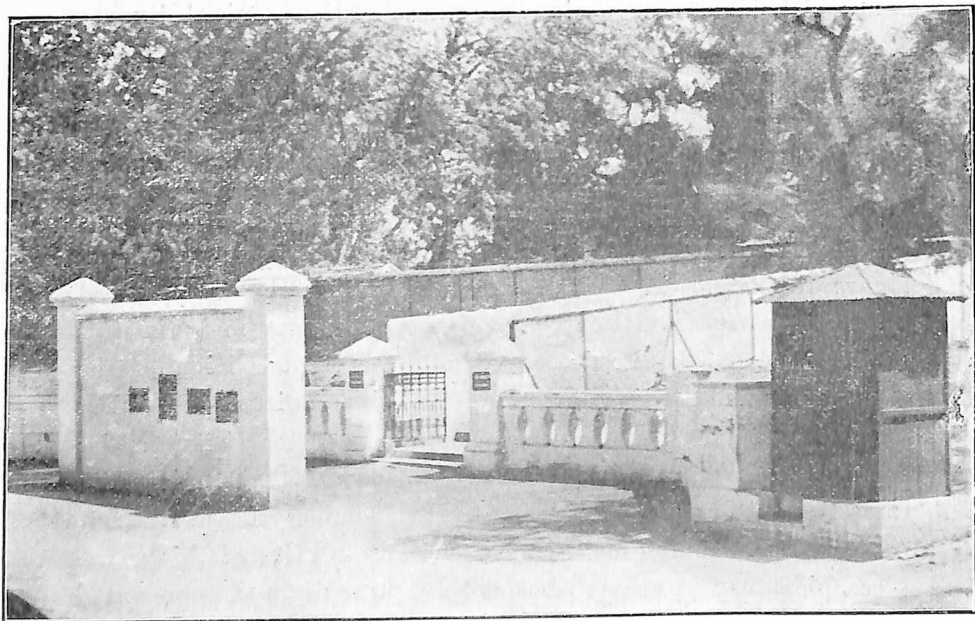
The Engineering and the Health Departments both remained thoroughly busy in the performances of their respective duties

during the year under report and the results were completely satisfactory.

The Health Department was under the management of Dr. K. S. Sethna.

On 15th May 1916, the Municipal Engineer Mr. T. Salkield, M.I.C.E., etc., went to England on combined leave and his place was filled by the Assistant Municipal Engineer, Mr. E. Holder.

The Executive and the other departments of the Municipality were under the control of Mr. A. C. Macnabb, I C.S., Secretary.



Pardah Garden.

1917-18



Mr. G. F. de Montmorency, C.I.E., I.C.S.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon, I.A., Dy. Commr. and President. | 10. Dr. Har Narain. |
| 2. G. F. de Montmorency, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | 11. W. Angelo, Esq. |
| 3. M. M. L. Currie, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President. | 12. L. Jageshar Nath Goela. |
| 4. The Senior Asst. Commr., Delhi. | 13. R. S. Lala Amba Parshad. |
| 5. The Civil Surgeon, Delhi. | 14. { R. S. Wazir Singh. |
| 6. F. C. Waller, Esq. | 15. { R. B. Sultan Singh. |
| 7. J. C. Roberts, Esq., Senior Vice-President. | 16. Mr. Rup Narain. |
| 8. Mr. Mohd. Islamullah Khan. | 17. Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi. |
| 9. Sayed Umrao Mirza Rizavi. | 18. K. S. Sheikh Azizuddin. |
| 10. L. Radha Mohan. | 19. Seth Mina Mal Somani. |
| 11. Sardar Sobha Singh. | 20. S. Bashiruddin Hasan, Junior Vice-President. |
| | 21. Haji Abdul Rahman. |
| | 22. Hafiz Abdul Aziz, B.A., LL.B. |
| | 23. Chaudhri Nasiruddin. |

Revision of Boundaries—Some important alterations were made in the Municipal boundaries during the year. In July a plot of 1,500 square yards of Government land adjoining the Sabzimandi meat market was excluded from the notified area and included within the Municipal boundaries; an area of 148 acres in Daryaganj, where the old Indian Infantry Lines referred to in the last

year's report once stood, was finally handed over by the Chief Commissioner to the Municipal Committee who started collecting taxes and dues from it in October; and in December all previous modifications were consolidated in a notification by the Chief Commissioner defining the whole Municipal boundary in detail.

Composition of the Committee.—The Committee lost a valued member by the death of R. S. Lala Wazir Singh, Senior Vice-President, on 27th April 1917. He had served for about six years and was succeeded as Senior Vice-President by Mr. J. C. Roberts and as Member by R. B. L. Sultan Singh, a previous member. Sayed Bashiruddin Hasan remained Junior Vice-President throughout the year.

The Committee was reconstituted towards the close of the year as the three years' term of office of all the elected and nominated members expired on 17th March 1918. A general election took place from March 15th to 19th. A good many candidates had come forward at first and a keen series of contests was anticipated. Eventually however only one seat was contested and the retiring member Lala Jageshar Nath was easily defeated by R. S. Lala Pearey Lal, LL.B., Pleader. Out of the two representatives for Ward No. VI, Mr. Rup Narain, one of the retiring members, voluntarily relinquished his seat in favour of Mr. Shiv Narain, LL.B., Pleader. In all other cases the retiring members stood for re-election but were returned unopposed, with the result that out of the 11 elected members only two were new men. In the roll of nominated members great changes were made. Only three were re-nominated and the remaining 5 were new to the Committee.

Meetings, etc.—During the year under report the Committee held 23 Special and 46 Ordinary meetings at which 562 cases were disposed off. The average attendance at these meetings was 14.06 as against 13.08 in the previous year.

The various standing Sub-Committees held 421 meetings at which 2,698 cases were considered.

The Terminal-tax Joint Committee held 10 meetings during the year. The fact that only 97 cases were referred to them for disposal, testifies to the successful working of this new tax.



Legislation.—The following bye-laws, rules and directions were framed and revised by the Committee :—

I. Bye-laws revised—

- (i) House-tax Bye-laws.
- (ii) Water-supply Bye-laws.
- (iii) Terminal Tax Bye-laws.

II. Rules revised—

- (i) Hackney Carriage Rules.
- (ii) Election Rules (slightly amended).

III. New directions—

- (i) Directions regarding the attendance of Municipal servants in Courts of Law.
- (ii) Directions for the control of petition-writers.
- (iii) Directions to regulate the preparation of revised estimate for Municipal Works and payment of running and final bills for the same.
- (iv) Directions for the deposit of security by the Municipal officials entrusted with the custody of Municipal cash or property.
- (v) Directions for the guidance of the Direct Tax Sub-Committee in dealing with applications under Section 72 (2) of the Punjab Municipal Act.
- (vi) Directions regarding overtime to be paid to Press workers.

Taxation.—The net income from taxation amounted to Rs. 9,81,867 as detailed below :—

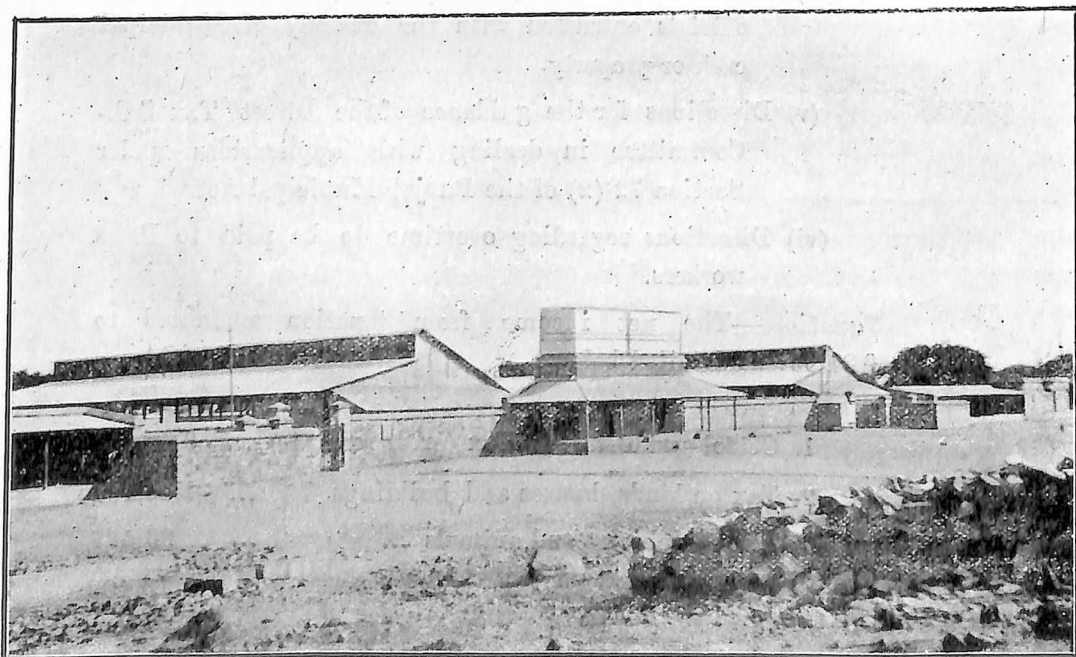
	Rs.
1. Octroi and Terminal-Tax (gross receipts) ...	8,04,044
2. Tax on lands, houses and buildings ...	1,40,281
3. Tax on vehicles and animals ...	26,597
4. Tolls do. do. ...	13,480
Total ...	9,84,402

				Rs.
	Brought over	...	9,84,402	
Deduct refunds :—				
				Rs.
1. Octroi	...	...	52,252	} 2,535
2. Other taxes	...	...	2,535	
	Net taxation	...	9,81,867	

The following contributions were made to the Notified Area Committee and the Cantonment Committee, on account of terminal-tax and toll-tax collected by the Municipal Committee on their behalf:—

				Rs.
To Notified Area Committee	...	...	27,000	
„ Cantonment Committee	...	...	1,500	
			28,500	

Leaving a net income to the Municipality of Rs. 7,89,024.



Slaughter-house.

According to the figures of the census of 1911 the average incidence of the total net taxation for the year under report was Rs. 4-4-9 per head of the population.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income of the Municipality including the opening balance was Rs. 27,02,953 and the total Expenditure, including an amount of Rs. 2,17,906 under the head “Extraordinary and Debt,” was Rs. 16,67,983 ; leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,34,970.

General Remarks.—Mr. A. C. Macnabb, I.C.S., who had been Secretary since 26th September 1915, was transferred on 30th October 1917, R. B. Lala Nathu Mal, Assistant Secretary, officiated as Secretary till 20th March 1918, when charge of the post was taken over by Mr. A. A. L. Roberts, I.C.S.

The extract, appended below, from an address given by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Beadon on 12th March 1918, to the outgoing Municipal Committee, may appropriately be quoted here, as it narrates the events of six years up to the close of the year under report and shows the immense progress achieved as the result of a consistent and considered policy of reform.

Extract from address by Lieut.-Colonel Beadon, President, at a General Meeting of the Municipal Committee, held on 12th March 1918.

As this is the last occasion on which this Committee, which was appointed in 1915, will meet, it will not be out of place if, before we disperse, I make a few remarks as to the work which we have done. In fact I propose to go a step further and record the work of the Municipal Committee since Delhi became the Capital, because during the period 1912—1915 most of the present Committee were serving and the foundation of our present organisation was laid.

You all know that when the status of Delhi was so suddenly raised, Delhi was not ready for the change ; but of this fact we need not be ashamed : I take it that no other city in Northern India would have been found more ready and certainly no executive body can be expected to foresee constitutional miracles. On the contrary, we can take credit for having started at once to introduce a system of administration which we can hand over next

week to our successors in office with the satisfactory feeling that, in the parlance of the day, we have "done our bit." In our labours we have been assisted by Government in most generous fashion, for since the Darbar we have received in special grants nearly 20 lakhs for sanitary works, city extensions, and miscellaneous works of public utility in addition to grants of a recurring nature for the entertainment of special establishment.

We made a most happy beginning in the first year (1912-1913) when we promptly created two important departments. The sanitation of the city which had been a minor part of the Assistant Secretary's work, was taken over by a qualified and properly paid Health Officer, with the ultimate result that we now find ourselves spending annually Rs. 1,16,000 in sanitary establishment alone. As may be gathered from the figure quoted, the Department is fully organised with a regular staff of Inspectors and more humble workers. Then we formed the Executive Department, which took over all the work of reporting on Building applications for the Sub-Committee's consideration and other details of an executive nature and we placed it under the control of the Secretary. This action, I know caused considerable umbrage to Ward Members, whose personal authority has decreased, but since it has led to the prompter despatch of business the general public appreciate the change. I doubt if any member would seriously advocate a return to the old system, which could not possibly cope with the work of disposing of building applications, now that building bye-laws of a fairly practical and more stringent nature have been passed.

During this year also the Municipal Engineering Branch, the Tax Department and the Lighting Department were re-organised in order to meet the increased demand for efficiency. If any one has forgotten what was done at this critical period of the city's welfare, he should read the letter written to Government by the Deputy Commissioner recording the Committee's work for the year.

In 1913-14 the most important work was the elucidation of our accounts which had become very much involved owing to the non-recognition of the departmental organisation. It was then realised that the expenditure of each department must be kept separate and that the system laid down in the Punjab Municipal

Account Code was unsuited to so large and complex an administration. You have all seen the result of this work in the budget statements and returns which have been before you: the questions which have been asked from time to time have shown me clearly that the members can now take practical interest in this important section of the Municipal machine.

In the same year we entered on a long and, I may say, weary course of bye-legislation to cope with new requirements for efficiency: indeed we framed bye-laws on no less than 22 different subjects, our outturn of business being probably *more than that of any legislative body in the country*. The most prominent of the bye-laws were those which regulate our rules of business, the water-supply and the control of Hackney Carriages, the remaining bye-laws being mainly regulations for dealing with public health in various phases.

The Rules of Business have placed both the Municipal Commissioners and servants on a recognised footing, the former exercising their powers as members of the Committee or a Sub-Committee, and the latter falling into their regular place in the chain of administration with *defined* duties and *defined* rights.

By the Water-supply Rules the fees for water were raised to a pitch which has enabled the Municipal Committee to give a full supply of water to the citizens, with the satisfactory knowledge that the income suffices to pay the cost of upkeep and to pay off gradually the loans which have been incurred for the purpose.

We also started our taxation of thelas in inverse ratio to the width of their tyres: the result has been good, in that we have taxed out of existence the most destructive vehicles with the result that we have to spend less on road repairs in consequence.

In 1914-15 we undertook some more bye-legislation, but the only important Rules which were actually passed were the Election Rules. As you all know the former rules were frankly impossible; they contravened every known principle of an elective system. We have now reproduced almost exactly (with minor alterations to suit local circumstances) the system of secret ballot which maintains in Parliamentary Elections in Great Britain, there being a general election every three years. I regard this introduction of a periodical general election *as a great step in Local Self-Govern-*

ment; the return or defeat of a single candidate at a bye-election is of no marked effect whereas at a general election the citizens have the opportunity of placing in power representatives who are expected to fulfil the popular mandate, if such can be recognised.

The important event of 1915-16, apart from the assumption of office of the new Committee, was the coming into force of the building bye-laws. These were actually passed by the Committee during the previous year, but Government sanction was delayed. These bye-laws were passed after very many abortive attempts, which had been made during the past ten years. The subject is one which so closely affects the people, especially landlords that all new proposals have met with great opposition, and the existing bye-laws now impose the *minimum* restrictions, which are compatible with Sanitary considerations; but I believe I am correct in declaring that these bye-laws, mild as they are, are causing *better and more Sanitary* houses to be built than were ever built in former years.

In the year 1916-17, the Terminal-tax bye-laws, which were thrashed out in the previous years came into operation replacing the Octroi rules. The introduction of terminal-tax has abolished the many scandals which attend octroi; financially the tax is a phenomenon, in that we raised some 7½ lakhs by this one tax and there have been no murmurs of any importance. The tax has attracted considerable attention outside Delhi. Since Simla, Peshawar and Amritsar (and I think one or two other leading towns in the Punjab) have asked me to give them the benefit of our experience, it is possibly due to our success that the Punjab Government has lately amended the Municipal Act with a view to facilitating imposition of terminal-tax.

So far I have dealt with reorganisation and the paper work of legislation: I now turn to more concrete matters. To enumerate all that we have done for the public in Sanitary, Educational and other works would fill several pages of print: the details are already set forth in full in the recent annual reports. Accordingly I propose to refer only to the major city improvements which we have been able to effect with either our own or Government grants' money: in some cases the expenditure has been shared.

With Municipal Money.—We have put in pavements on both sides of the roads from Elgin Road *via* Chandni Chowk, Khari Baoli and Sadar Bazar as far as Pahari Dhiraj, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. For the greater part of the way we have erected chabutras which bring into Municipal Committee rent to the extent of Rs. 51,000 annually. We have done similar work at Kashmere Gate, Nasir Ganj, Mission Road, Ajmere Gate Road and Hospital Road.

We have improved and opened up the Queen's Gardens, incidentally building the Hardinge Library with subscribed money.

We have built the Mahajani School, the Hauz Qazi Market, the Civil Hospital Market, the Sadar Bazar Vegetable Market, the Subzimandi Vegetable Market, the Mohtaj Khana Tonga Mews, the Karaul Bagh School, the Vishramgarh at Nigambodh, the Municipal Works Store Yard and Godowns, the Lighting Yard and Oil Tank, and a house for the Municipal Engineer.

We have made the road from Kauria Pul to Monkey Hill; and we have laid down two large mains from the Reservoir to the Delhi Gate and Bara Hindu Rao, two large mains in the Sadar Bazar and some three dozen distributary mains in the city and suburbs.

With Grants Money.—We have made the Burn Bastion and Garstin Bastion Road and various roads which are to be formed in the western extensions beyond Jhandewala Temple, in all a distance of three miles.

We have built a bungalow for the Hospital Nurses, nine meat markets (some still not used, I am sorry to say), 22 water-borne latrines, 9 bathing places, 30 ordinary latrines, 112 sweepers' huts, the Sanitary Depôt at Nigambodh, and many other minor sanitary works. The Water-works have been extended and now include a first class workshop.

The finest building work, probably, has been the extensive Slaughter Yards which, built at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000, are, I am told, as fine as any in India.

With Shared Money.—We have improved the Roshanara Gardens out of all recognition and have made a respectable cricket ground and pavilion, which are a great boon to the cricket loving

public. We have also instituted a system for a restricted supply of pure milk at a reasonable cost. We are making still further extensions to the Water-works.

The general advance in Municipal affairs which has taken place of recent years may be gauged by the following figures of income. In 1909-10 before the Darbar the Committee's income was Rs. 8,25,318 whereas in 1917-18 we have budgeted for and shall obtain an income of Rs. 12,90,068, this latter figure excluding Rs. 40,000 of Nazul income which is now-a-days credited to the Grants accounts. Thus in nine years the normal income of the Municipal Committee has advanced *no less than 61 per cent.* The effect of the improved sanitation in Delhi city and its environs can be judged by the fact that in six years the death-rate has been reduced from 67.91 to 36.46 per *mile*. The actual meaning of this statistical phrase is *that annually 31 lives per thousand are saved, that in Delhi we have by expending money, bought some 7,000 lives in 1917, and that instead of 34 people dying each day the number of deaths is only 19.*

I think I have said enough to indicate that we have infused vitality into the Municipality and are handing it over to those who will carry on our work as a going concern.

1918-19

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon, I.A., | 11. Dr. S. P. Shroff. |
| 1. { Dy. Commr. and President. | 12. R. S. L. Pearey Lal, Junior Vice- |
| M. M. L. Currie, Esq. I.C.S., | President. |
| Dy. Commr. and President. | 13. R. S. Lala Amba Pershad. |
| 2. The Senior Asst. Commr., | 14. R. B. Lala Sultan Singh. |
| Delhi. | 15. Lala Shiv Narain. |
| 3. The Civil Surgeon, Delhi. | 16. Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi. |
| 4. The Hon'ble Major F. C. Waller. | 17. K. S. Sheikh Azizuddin. |
| 5. K. B. Pirzada Mohd. Husain. | 18. Seth Mina Mal. |
| 6. Lala Madho Pershad. | 19. K. S. Saiyid Bashiruddin Hasan. |
| 7. Mr. Mohd. Islamullah Khan. | 20. Haji Abdur Rahman. |
| 8. Lala Gur Parshad Kapoor. | 21. Hafiz Abdul Aziz. |
| 9. Sardar Sobha Singh. | 22. { Chaudhri Nasiruddin. |
| 10. R. Grant Govan, Esq. | Chaudhri Ghiasuddin. |

Composition of the Committee.—The Committee lost a valued member by death in December of Chaudhri Nasiruddin. He had served on the Committee for about 18 years and was succeeded by his son Chaudhri Nasiruddin without a contest, the other candidates for the seat having withdrawn their names at the last moment. K. S. Saiyid Bashiruddin and R. S. L. Pearey Lal were the Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents, respectively, for the year.

Meetings.—The Committee held 19 Special and 48 Ordinary Meetings during the year at which 655 cases were disposed off. The average attendance of the members at these meetings was 14.75 as against 14.06 in the previous year. The various standing Sub-Committees held 27 meetings at which 4,304 cases were considered.

Bye-laws, etc., framed by the Committee.—During the year under report the Committee revised the Hackney Carriage Rules, made certain slight amendments in the Business, Traffic and Terminal-tax Bye laws and framed directions regarding the allotment of play grounds in the Champ de Mars.

Building Lines fixed.—Building Lines approved by the Chief Commissioner were fixed in the following localities:—the Mori Gate Road, western side; the Katra Baryan Road, as far as the Fatehpuri Mosque; the Roshanara Road, northern side; and the Lal Kuan Road, from Gali Qasim Jan to Katra Baryan Road.

Taxation.—The income from taxation amounted to Rs. 10,44,561 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Terminal-tax	8,70,020
2. Tolls on vehicles and animals	19,229
3. Tax on land, houses and buildings	1,36,647
4. Tax on vehicles and animals	20,590
Total	10,46,486
Deduct refunds	1,925
Net Income	10,44,561

The following contributions were made to the Notified Area and the Cantonment Committees on account of Terminal-tax and Toll-tax collected by the Municipal Committee on their behalf:—

	Rs.
To Notified Area Committee	36,000
„ Cantonment Committee	1,500
Total	37,500

The average incidence of the total net taxation for the year under report was Rs. 4-8-11 per head of the population (1911 census).

Income and Expenditure.—The total income of the Municipal Committee during the year under report including the opening balance was Rs. 30,72,721 and the total expenditure, including the sum of Rs. 2,87,161 under the head “Extraordinary and Debt” was Rs. 21,39,965, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 9,32,756.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Relief Measures.—The relief measures undertaken by the Committee to combat distress caused by high prices were one of the distinctive features of the year's administration. The system of distribution of tickets for cheap supplies at selected shops, begun in January 1918, was continued till June, and the Committee expended a total of Rs. 23,000 of which about Rs. 13,000

was spent in the year under report. Another measure was the sale of wheat. In the 4 months from 11th November 1918 to 13th March 1919, the Committee purchased at (about 6 seers) and sold at 8 seers to the rupee, close on 25,000 maunds of wheat, losing Rs. 62,000 in the process. Ten shops were opened in different places and sales were made to ticket-holders only. The tickets were distributed to poor and deserving persons by influential gentlemen of every community and there is no doubt that a considerable amount of distress was afforded relief.

The Committee also sold a certain quantity of kerosene oil and salt at cost price at different times throughout the year whenever prices became too inflated, and thereby exercised a marked check on retail profiteering in those commodities.

Influenza.—The year under report was marked for the furious break out of this disease in the month of October.

Various measures were taken for combating the epidemic and the following are a few of them :—

1. Notices in English, Urdu and Hindi were distributed in the city informing the public of the measures to be taken by the infected and the non-infected.

2. Short lectures were delivered in houses and basties.

3. Disinfection of infected houses was done to such extent as could be practicable and possible.

4. In the Elphinstone Picture Palace slides detailing the preventive measures that should be adopted were exhibited and short demonstrations were given daily in Urdu.

5. Notices on Influenza and notices prohibiting spitting were posted in Tram Cars.

6. The Tram Cars were disinfected.

7. The schools and colleges were closed.

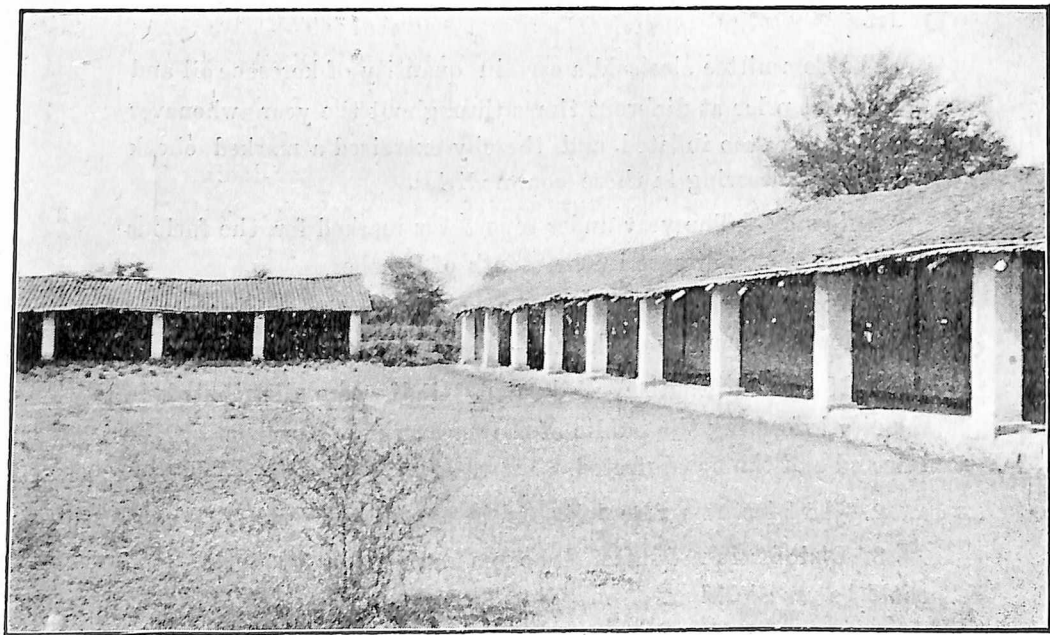
8. The number of persons in each class in the Cinemas and theatres were restricted.

9. In all there were 18 Street Dispensaries and 8 Travelling Dispensaries from which the public could get standard mixtures and lotions free of charge. These dispensaries were highly

appreciated by the public as will be seen from the fact that an average of about 4,000 people took advantage daily of the street dispensaries.

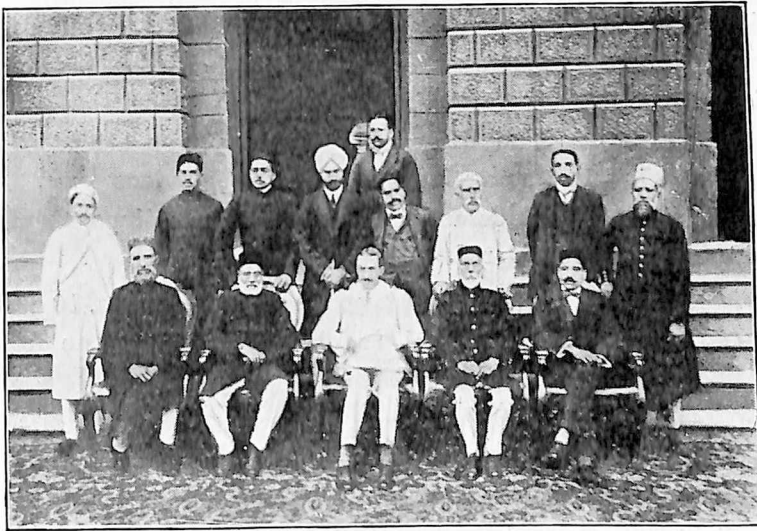
These dispensaries were worked by volunteers from Colleges, High Schools and public.

Many individuals and institutions worked hard to relieve the distress and to them suitable acknowledgments were made by the Municipal Committee and the Deputy Commissioner.



Poor House.

1919-20



MEMBERS :

1. { Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon, C.I.E., I.A., Dy. Commr. and President.
A. A. L. Roberts, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.
H. A. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.
R. C. Bolster, Esq., I.C.S., Dy. Commr. and President.
2. The Senior Assistant Commissioner.
3. Lieut.-Col. C. H. James, C.I.E., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon.
4. { The Hon'ble Major F. C. Waller.
J. G. Griffin, Esq.
5. K. B. Pirzada Mohd. Husain.
6. Mr. Mohd. Islamullah Khan.
7. R. S. Lala Madho Pershad.
8. L. Gur Parshad Kapur.
9. Sardar Sobha Singh.
10. R. Grant Govan, Esq.
11. Dr. S. P. Shroff.
12. R. S. L. Pearey Lal, Senior Vice-President.
13. R. S. Lala Amba Pershad.
14. R. B. Lala Sultan Singh.
15. Lala Shiv Narain.
16. Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi.
17. K. S. Shaikh Azizuddin.
18. Seth Mina Mal Somani.
19. { K. S. Saiyid Bashiruddin Hasan, Junior Vice-President.
Saiyid Abdul Aziz.
20. Haji Abdur Rahman.
21. Hafiz Abdul Aziz.
22. Chaudhri Ghayasuddin.

Composition of the Committee.—The Committee lost a valued member by the death in August of K. S. Saiyid Bashiruddin Hasan, Junior Vice-President, elected member for Wards Nos. 10 and 11. He had served on the Committee for about 8 years and was succeeded by Saiyid Abdul Aziz, son of K. B. Molvi Abdul Ahad, R. S. L. Pearey Lal was Senior Vice-President throughout the whole year,

while K. S. Saiyid Bashiruddin Hasan was Junior Vice-President up to August 1919 and after his demise K. B. Pirzada Mohd. Husain was appointed as Junior Vice-President,

Meetings and attendance of the Committee.—The Committee held 23 Special and 50 Ordinary Meetings during the year at which 650 cases were disposed off, the average attendance of members being 14·5 as against 14·75 in the previous year. The various standing Sub-Committees held 234 meetings at which 3,766 cases were considered.

Taxation.—The income from taxation amounted to Rs. 10,23,158 as compared with Rs. 10,44,561 in 1918-19. The income for the year under report is detailed as below:—

				Rs.
1. Terminal-tax	...	...	...	8,42,311
2. Tolls on vehicles and animals	...	...	...	15,360
3. Tax on lands, houses and buildings	...	...	...	1,48,542
4. Tax on vehicles and animals	...	...	...	19,277
		Total	...	10,25,490
Deduct refunds	...	...	...	2,332
		Balance	...	10,23,158

The average incidence of total net taxation for the year under report was Rs. 4-7-5 per head of population (1911 census).

Income and Expenditure.—The total receipts including the opening balance was Rs. 26,77,024 and the total expenditure, including a sum of Rs. 93,567 under the head, Extraordinary and Debt, was Rs. 21,70,680, while the closing balance was Rs. 5,06,344.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Lighting.—The city had six circles for the purpose of lighting and besides the electric lamps the city was lighted with above 2,000 oil lamps.

Fires.—There were 48 fires in the city and damage to property was estimated at about Rs. 9,000.

Rewards.—The Committee granted a reward of one month's pay to all Municipal employees drawing Rs. 50 per month and under who continued to do their work loyally during the April disturbances in 1919.

Relief Measures.—The Committee sold a certain quantity of kerosene oil and salt at cost price at different times throughout the year whenever prices became inflated, and thereby exercised a marked check on retail profiteering in those commodities.

Ice was purchased from the two local ice factories of the city and was sold in different parts thereof at a very low rate during the whole month of Ramzan.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Beadon, C.I.E., I.A., who worked as President for the last seven years or so left Delhi in September 1919 and the Committee lost a most valued adviser in him. Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., succeeded him but he was transferred from Delhi in the beginning of March 1920 and was succeeded by R. C. Bolster, Esq., I.C.S. Mr. A. A. Lane Roberts, I.C.S., as Secretary and R. B. L. Nathu Mal as Assistant Secretary, worked throughout the whole year.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Water-supply in Delhi.—Complaints about the shortage of water in the city were very numerous and the Municipal Engineer was obliged to propose the following temporary measures to improve the unsatisfactory state of affairs :—

1. Constructing overhead tanks throughout the city for filling water-carts and the total abolition of street watering.
2. No water to be allowed for irrigating public or private gardens from the filtered water mains.
3. Very drastic measures to be taken for preventing waste at public stand-posts.

For the last five years, owing to the war, it had been impossible to instal anything in the way of Water-works plant or mains but during the same period the demands of the city and Notified Area—particularly the latter—had increased enormously.

A very large number of water-borne latrines and bathing places had been made in the city and an enormous volume of water was used in them.

The mains were originally put in for a stand-post supply only of 1,800,000 gallons a day, but now the Committee was giving sometimes 5 million gallons a day and nearly 5,000 private house connections.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Hospital Buildings.—Several projects were made out for improving and enlarging the Civil Hospital. It was finally decided not to do anything to the present building as the site is very cramped and not capable of extension but to devote energies to getting the new Central Hospital erected near the Ajmere Gate. This is a more advantageous site and will enable a modern up-to-date hospital being constructed.

The Lal Kua Dispensary is in a very dilapidated condition and will soon cease to exist. A piece of land had been acquired by the Municipal Committee in a very central position and the plans for the new dispensary have been drawn out. The work will soon be in hand. The present dispensary is one of the oldest in Delhi and is very popular. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that a better building will soon be in existence in this locality.

1920-21



Mr. R. C. Bolster, M.A., I.C.S.



Mr. G. M. Young, M.A., I.C.S.

MEMBERS :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. { R. C. Bolster, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner and
President. | 7. R. S. L. Madho Pershad. |
| H. L. H. Shuttleworth, Esq.,
I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner
and President. | 8. L. Gur Pershad Kapur. |
| G. M. Young, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner and
President. | 9. Sardar Sobha Singh. |
| 2. The Senior Assistant Com-
missioner. | 10. { R. Grant Govan.
Mr. Sri Ram. |
| 3. Lt.-Col. C. H. James, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Civil Surgeon. | 11. Dr. S. P. Shroff. |
| 4. { J. G. Griffen, Esq.
V. F. Grey, Esq. | 12. L. Pearey Lall, S.V.-P. |
| 5. K. B. Pirzade Muhammad
Husain, J. V.-P. | 13. R. S. L. Amba Pershad. |
| 6. Mr. Muhammad Islamullah Khan. | 14. R. B. L. Sultan Singh. |
| | 15. Lala Shiv Narain. |
| | 16. Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi. |
| | 17. K. S. Sheikh Azizuddin. |
| | 18. R. S. Seth Mina Mal Somani. |
| | 19. Sayed Abdul Aziz. |
| | 20. Haji Abdur Rehman. |
| | 21. Hafiz Abdul Az'z. |
| | 22. Chaudhri Ghayasuddin. |

Constitution of the Committee.—There was no revision of Municipal boundaries during the year. Lala Pearey Lall and K. B. Pirzade Muhammad Husain were Senior Vice-President and Junior Vice-President respectively throughout the year.

Meetings and attendance of the Committee.—The Committee held 56 Special and Ordinary Meetings during the year and 558 cases were disposed of, the average attendance of members being 12.6 as against 14.5 in the previous year. The various standing Sub-Committees held 227 meetings at which 3,497 cases were considered.

General working of the Committee.—No resolutions of the committee were over-ruled by the Chief Commissioner.

Bye-laws, etc., framed by the Committee.—Some minor amendments were made in the Building, Water-supply and Business Bye-laws and directions were framed for granting and determining permission for occupation of Municipal *chubutras*.

Building Lines.—No new building lines were fixed during the year under report.

Taxation.—The income from taxation amounted to Rs. 10,51,615 as compared with Rs. 10,23,158 in 1919-20. The following table exhibits the detail:—

Description of tax.	Actuals of 1919-20.	Actuals of 1920-21	Compared with 1919-20.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Terminal-tax ..	8,42,311	8,74,559	32,248	..
2. Tolls on vehicles and animals.	15,360	15,930	570	..
3. Tax on lands, houses and buildings.	14,542	1,42,023	..	6,519
4. Tax on vehicles and animals.	19,277	19,885	608	..
Total ..	10,25,490	10,52,397	26,907	..
Deduct refunds ..	2,322	782	..	1,505
Balance ..	10,23,158	10,17,615	28,457	

The average incidence of the total net taxation for the year under report was Rs. 4-9-5 per head of the population according to 1911 census (population 2,29,144). The incidence according to the census of March, 1921 (population 2,48,302) was Rs. 4-4-1.



There was no increase in the Terminal-tax establishment during the year but the increase in cost of collection is due to the general enhancement of pay given in December 1919.

The following contributions were paid to the Notified Area and Cantonment Committees on account of Terminal-tax, Toll-tax and Hackney Carriage license fees collected by the Municipal Committee on their behalf:—

	Rs.
To the Notified Area Committee	47,305
To the Cantonment Committee	3,000
Total	50,305

The fixed annual contribution to the Cantonment Committee was raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 with effect from 1st December 1919, the increase for that year being paid during the year under report.

The increase in the house-tax demand is due to the re-assessment in 1919 of three wards Nos. IV, V and VI and the assessment of new houses.

Income and Expenditure.—The total receipts including the opening balance was Rs. 23,47,619 and the total expenditure including a sum of Rs. 83,655 under the head of Extraordinary and Debt was Rs. 22,53,102 while the closing balance was Rs. 6,00,861.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Lighting.—Twenty-one new oil lamps were put up during the year, making a total of 2,155 against 2,134 last year.

Fires.—There were 49 fires within the Municipal area as compared with 48 in 1919-20 and the damage to property was estimated at Rs. 1,65,700. The Fire Brigade was called out 25 times.

Census.—The city census held on March 18th at the end of the year under report, disclosed a rise in the population of the Municipal area from 2,29,144 in 1911 to 2,48,302.

Practically the entire burden of the preparation of the preliminary record was born by the Municipal staff, in addition to their own duties. The work was much hampered, especially in its

earlier stages, by the passive resistance, if not the active opposition of the general public, but it was brought to a successful conclusion by the exercise of much persuasion, cajolery and tact. The Delhi province figures were the first to reach Lahore.

Mr. R. C. Bolster, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, held the Presidentship till he left the district in the middle of February 1921. He was succeeded by Mr. G. Mackworth Young, I.C.S., as Deputy Commissioner and President.

The Secretaryship was held by Mr. A. A. L. Roberts, I.C.S., for the first few days of the year till April 8th when he went on leave. The Assistant Secretary R. B. Lala Nathu Mall, E.A.C. (retired), then officiated till his resignation on 20th August 1920. He was succeeded by R. B. Lala Gauri Shankar, I.S.O., E.A.C. (retired), who held the appointment till Mr. Roberts' return from leave on 29th October 1920, when he gave over charge to him and took over the Assistant Secretaryship.

Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The year under report like the previous one has not been marked by any severe epidemic of any kind, and with the exception of malaria in the autumn and a mild form of influenza during the winter, has been more or less a normal one.

All the dispensaries show an increase both in their out and indoor cases. This can only be accounted for by an increasing popularity of these institutions.

Hospital Buildings.—Several schemes have been put up for improving the Civil Hospital but none of them has matured on account of the want of space and funds.

There are four male and one female branch dispensaries administered by the Municipality, viz., Lal Kua, Paharganj, Sadar Bazar Male, and Kashmere Gate and Sadar Bazar Female Dispensaries; of these the Sadar Male is a Government building and is certainly the most satisfactory in every way.

The Lal Kua which is the oldest branch dispensary in the city and the most popular, being situated in the densest portion of the city, is in great distress. The hired building in which it is located is falling to pieces from old age and decay. A scheme for a new dispensary has been on the tapis for several years and

the land been actually acquired, but somehow the construction does not progress.

Municipal Gardens.—All the Municipal gardens are kept under the management of a Garden Superintendent. Every effort has been made with a view to raising the annual income, but so far the Committee is spending a considerable amount in keeping up all the gardens in good condition. The following table will show the income and expenditure for the year 1920-21 :—

The gardens generally were made good use of by the public at large and especially the Queen's Garden where hundreds of people are seen up to 9 P.M. in the hot season.

Particulars.	Amount.
INCOME.	Rs. a. p.
Sale of fruits, flowers, grass and wood	3,278 9 11
EXPENDITURE.	
Contribution to Superintendent, salaries of office and outdoor establishments, improvements and miscellaneous contingencies	54,866 5 6

Health and Engineering Branches.—There was no remarkable change in these departments during the year under report and, besides, I could not get their annual reports in time to go to press for which I regret.

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